Professional and Business Cards.

W. P. KENDALL. OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-No. 11 & 12, North Water St. CERS.

WILLIAM BOGART, RCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Building, with full practical working Drawings. which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of and beauty of form and color, with economy. arrange and turnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements office third door South of Griswold's Hetel.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO., MOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860.—158&29.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM, DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-CHANTS.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Baon and other Country Produce.

WALKER MEARES. RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET.
full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Pair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, dreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. attention of Physicians is especially called to the of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILLIAM II. LIPPITT,

W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel
of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inch-Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, es of water, and saves half the water with comparison of the whole HARDY HERRING. Periumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line iness. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put
May 20—37-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE, TABPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C. WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS, DRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overd: all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill All work warranted to be as represented. Orders re Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.

Rewards.

November 1 1th, 1859-11-1v.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
HEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a operty of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies king in swamps, woods, and other obscure arolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrener himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 21th day of June, Sci.

JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]

WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the tate so that I can get him again. The said JiM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased f om the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.

A REWARD
OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given or the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full od of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or

For Sale and to Let.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, fers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one rom the Cape Fear River. in Caintuck District, there g about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND WAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp dapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING arly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a The place is pleasantly located, and the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about d to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any ty of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, , with little labor, be turned into money. Any ated a place as any in this country—in a good neigh—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place o well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the criber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf
ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

General Notices.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. B. CO., ! Wilmington, 19th October, 1861.

DIVIDEND of eight per cent on the Capital Stock of nis Company has been declared from the profits of the t fiscal year, and will be paid to Stockholders on and afer the 15th November next; the one-half in cash, and the maining half in bonds of the Confederate States of Ameri-By order of Board of Directors,

JAMES S. GREEN, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, will be held this place on Thursday, 14th November next.

JAMES B. GREEN, Sec'y.

Raleigh papers, Goldsboro' Tribune, Tarboro' Southernand Norfolk Day Book, will publish four times, and send BANK OF WILMINGTON.

ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this mik wil to held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 13th S. JEWETT, Cashier. shury Banner and Tarboro' Southerner copy till meeting.

CO-PARA ERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED be entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & Co. EMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest call region will be paid. They also have a house in Mobile, Assama, where they They also have a house in mobile, Assama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

JAMES C. COLMAN.

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORS LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO, N. C., MEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Ruther rd Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where

J. A. McKOY.

NEW WATER WHEEL.-GREAT INVENTION. Department of the Mississippi-Investor of Tenness THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the Several months since, the New York Herald called public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head rays of the Federal gunboats up the Cumberland river,

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and conse which indicate, with very great certainty, that the policy quently all loss of power from such escape of water is of our enemies is to make a grand attack upon the prin-This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is

so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ teet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running or-der a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive my is con emplating the experiment of passing through immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Fessrs Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patendee.

The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel

> JOHN BARDEN. JAS. H. LAMB. DANIEL JOHNSON R. W. TATOM. G. W. SMITH.

PAINTS AND OILS. 10.000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc

500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; 50 bbls. "dry asso " dry assorted Spanish Brown; Venetian Red: " Yellow Ochre; Linseed Oil; " Lard Oil;

Best Sperm Oil: 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry; 200 "Yellow, in Oil and dry Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale W. H. LIPPITT, wholesale and retail, by Druggist & Chemist

PURE WHITE LEAD; PAINTS_PAINTS. White Gloss Zinc

Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist. sale and retail, by

The Confederate States Navy We give below a complet list of the officers of the Con-

Hollips, D. N. Ingraham, Samuel Barron, Commanders - Sydney Smith Lee, Wm. C. Whittle, R. D. Thorburn, Bobert G. Robb, Wm. W. Hunter, M. Mason, E. Farraud, A. B. Fairfax, William McBlair, Richard L. Page, Brent, M. F. Maury, Raphael Semmes, John R. Tucker, Thomas J. Page, George Minor, R. F. Pinkney, Thomas R. Rootes, H. J. Hartstene, James L. Henderson, William T Muse, Thomas T. Hunter, Chas. F. McIntosh.

Lieutenants—James W. Cooke, C. T. M. Spotswood, Wm.

Lieutenants—James W. Cooke, C. T. M. Spotswood, Wm. L. Maury, Francis B. Renshaw, James H. North, Robert B. Pegram, Geo. T. Sinclair, Carter B. Poindexter, Henry H. Lewis, George W. Harrison, James D. Johnston, John N. Maffitt, Washington Gwathmey, W. A. Wayne, Peter U. Murphy, Isaac N. Brown, Jno. J. Guthrie, Joseph N. Barney, Thomas B. Huger, John Rutledge, Catesby Ap. R. Jones, Van R. Morgan, E. L. Winder, Joel B. Kennard, Jno Wilkinson, Charles M. Morris, C. M. Fauntleroy, Wm. B. Fitzgerald, John S. Maury, Chas. W. Hays, A. F. Warley, Reginald Fairfax, William A. Webb, Chas. Simms, John W. Bennett, Jonathan H. Carter, Augustus McLanghlin, Wm. Reginald Fairfax, William A. Webb, Chas. Simms, John W. Bennett, Jonathao H. Carter, Augustus McLaughlin, Wm. H. Parker, J. Pembroke Jones, Wm. L. Powell, Wm. H. Murdaugh, John M. Brooke, John Kell, James H. Rechelle, R. D. Minor, D. P. McCorkle. William Sharp, Joseph Fry, Charles P. McGary. Hunter Davidson, Robert R. Carter, Oscar F. Johnston, John R. Hamilton, Beverly Kennon, J. P. Facheton, W. P. A. Campbell, Robert T. Charmen, J. R. Eggleston, W. P. A. Campbell, Robert T. Chapman, J. W. Dunnington, Francis E. Shepard, Thos. P. Pelot, Wm. head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches. ESBC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.

W. Dunnington, Francis B. Suepard, 1108. F. Felot, Win. E. Evans, Geo. S. Shryock, Jos. W. Alexander. Cher, Win. E. Evans, Geo. S. Shryock, Jos. W. Alexander. Surgeons — William F. Patton, George Blacknalf, W. A. W. Spotswood, Lewis W. Minor, William F. McClenahan, W. Spotswood, Lewis W. Minor, William F. McClenahan, I aniel S. Green, John T. Mason, William B. Sinclair, R. F. Mason, James F. Harrison, J. W. B. Greenhow, D. B. Phil-

> Francis L. Galt, H. W. M. Washington.
>
> Assistant Surgeons.—A. S. Garnett, F. Van Biber, J. W Sandford, Jr., Thomas J. Charlton, Charles E. Lining. M. P. Christian, R. J. Freeman, B. W. Green, Joseph D. Grafton, Charles M. Morfitt, Theodosius B. Ford, R. B. Gibbes,
> Paymasters.—John DeBree, Thomas R. Ware, James A.
> Semple, John Johnson, William W. J. Kelly, Henry Myers, F. Senac, John W. Nixon, George W. Clarke. c. Senac, John W. Nixon, George W. Clarke. Acting Lieutenants.—Thomas B. Mills, William C. Whit-le, Jr., William A. Kerr, John Grimball, Wilturn B. Hall,

Samuel W. Averett, George A. Borchent. Acting Masters in Line of Promotion .- Thomas L. Dor Francis L. Hoge, Edmund G. Read, Chas. W. Read, Sardine G. Stone, John H. Ingraham, Wm. Van Comstock, Wm. A. Hicks, R. F. Armstrong, A. G. Hudgins, Charles K. King, Jr., James F. Fuke, J. H. Comstock, Joseph D. Wilson. Acting Midshipmen.—A. Macomb Mason, Wm. E. Pinkney, R. C. Foute, H. H. Dougherty, Thomas L. Moore, F. M. Roby, H. B. Littlepage, H. H. Marmaduke, R. S. Floyd, R. A. Camm, Francis T. Chew, John T. Walker, James A. R. A. Camm, Francis T. Chew, John T. Walker, James A. Merriweather, R. H. Bacot, Henry C. Holt, Wm. C. Hutter, Wm. P. Mason, Isaac C. Holcomb, D. M. Scaies, E. J. McDermett, David A. Telfair, Wm. C. Jackson, W. W. Read, Daniel Carrell, A. S. Worth, A. P. Bierne, S. S. Gregory, Daniel Trigg, John R. Price, H. S. Cooke, J. C. Long, H. C. McDaniel, W. F. Robinson, Francis M. Thomas, W. W. Wilkinson, R. Flournoy, J. G. Baldwin, T. M. Berrien, O. A. Browne, George D. Bryan, William Carroll, Barron Carter, J. M. Cardner, Thomas G. Garrett, W. D. Goode, H. G. McCintec, W. R. Mayo, C. Neyer, James M. Morgan, R. J. Mosse, Jr. J. A. Peters, Jefferson Phelos, C. T. Sevier, G. McCintoc, W. R. Mayo, C. Neyer, James M. Morgan, R. J. Moses, Jr., J. A. Peters, Jefferson Phelps, C. T. Sevier, G. W. Sparks, J. M. Stafford, H. L. Vaughn, L. H. Washing ton, C. K. Mallory, Jr., James B. Ratcliffe, J. W. Pegram, George T. Sinclair, Jr., Mortimer B. Ruggles, F. M. Harris, W. H. Vernon, Wm. Andrews, Ferdinand S. Hunter, Lawrence N. Rootes, Clarence Cary, W. P. Hamilton, Wm. H. Sinclair, Palmer Saunders, W. Nelson Shaw, Wm. H. Hunter, Samuei P. Blanc, John H. Rodman, N. H. Sterling, Irvine S. Bulloch, Daniel M. Lee, Patrick H. McCarrick, Lehn H. Hamilton, C. W. Tyler, A. T. Brady.

John H. Hamilton, C. W. Tyler, A. T. Brady.

Corps of Engineers — [List lost.]

Officers who are now in Fort Lafayette for refusing the oath.—Lieutenants—Benjamin P. Loyall, Thos. Stevens, D. M. Fairfax. Midshipmen—H. Cenas, W. B Clairborne, W. Butt, E. Ruggles.

THE BLOCKADERS .- The Charleston Courier of the 22nd says that " A change has lately taken place in the vessels blockading this harbor, those that were here formerly having been relieved, and the flag ship now off merly having been relieved, and the flag ship now off and large interior cities, being, at the same time, regarded the Bar is the steam frigate Roanoke, Capt. Marston.-Captain Dupont, who is to command this part of the Southern Coast, has not yet arrived, but is expected daily, and as he is an officer of courage and ability and believes in the Stars and Stripes, we may perhaps look for something more than usual soon after he comes.— The Roanoke is assisted in the blockade by several propellers, one of which, we think, is the Flag, commanded, we believe, by an officer named Sartori. She is a say so. Are they to be of whatever commodity the vesmerchant craft altered to a war vessel, but is of small sel's owner may require? It does not say so. It simply size and can go into shallow water. Whoever she may be she moves with great speed and makes a convenient blockader.

L ford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the short ed by we all persons that there are quite a number of ed by we call persons that there are quite a number of counterfelt change bills, or certificates of deposit, in circumstances of the standard persons that there are quite a number of counterfelt change bills, or certificates of deposit, in circumstances of the standard persons that there are quite a number of counterfelt change bills, or certificates of deposit, in circumstances are prepared to manufacture, at the short ed by which the standard persons that there are quite a number of counterfelt change bills, or certificates of deposit, in circumstances are prepared to manufacture, at the short ed by which the standard persons that there are quite a number of counterfelt change bills, or certificates of deposit, in circumstances are prepared to manufacture, at the short ed by which the standard persons that there are quite a number of counterfelt change bills, or certificates of deposit, in circumstances are prepared to manufacture, at the short ed by which the standard persons that there are quite a number of counterfelt change bills, or certificates of deposit, in circumstances are prepared to manufacture, and the standard persons that there are quite a number of counterfelt change by the standard persons that the standard persons that the standard persons the standard persons that the standard persons the standard persons that the standard persons the standard per COUNTERFEIT SHINPLASTERS .- We have been into m- pos d upon then salves. of every description.

The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—
BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kin-dried before it is worked up.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and thust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a libtral share.

Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of pipes, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Blabp, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.

SHEETZ,

G. M. MCLEAN,
J. A. McKOY.

April 18, 1861. monwealth.

of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of and their buccaneering expeditions down the Missis-order than any Wheel new in use or heretofore offered to sippi, together with the fact that between twenty and This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It thirty thousand of the Federal troops are between Bowlcipal points commanding the great highway of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and the passage to the

Cotton States through Virginia and Tennessee. Paducah, Smithland, Henderson and Louisville are already occupied by the Federal forces. The former commands the mouth of the Tennessee and the second that of the Cumberland. The most important railroad in l'ennessee crosses both of these rivers at points only a few hours of steamboat travel from Paducah and Smithland. It is of the utmost importance that the defences of these rivers should be complete at all points, and the highways they afford be most effectually closed against the enemy.

The Mississippi is said to be so completely fortified as to preclude the possibility of any attempt of the enemy to descend it. Late movements indicate that the en-Tennessee; and in short time we may be compelled to witness the immediate abandonment of the campaign in Kentucky and its transer to Tennessee.

If the enemy were once to get into possession of the railroad from Menphis it would put nim in Gen. Buck-NER's rear, cut off communications between different parts of the State, and leave Memphis and the whole South fearfully exposed.

The situation is evidently critical. The routes we have indicated afford immediate entrances to the Southern States; and every consideration of safety-urged, in fact, by the indications of the Northern rress of the objects of the invasion of Tennessee-demands that these routes should be strongly and vigilantly guarded.

Richmond Examiner, 23d inst.

The Sequestration Act.

The exultation of the New York papers over a few seizures of vessels partly owned by citizens of the Confederate States, and of small balances to the credit of our people in Northern banks and stock associations, is a fit attestation of the barbarism and brutality of the Northern race. The property thus appropriated came under the control of that people in a time of peace. It was entrusted to their faith, and their appropriation of it is one of the most atrocious acts of dishonesty and villainy which the history of modern warfare presents. There is no civilized government or nation, now existing in the world, which would not consider itself disgraced by such an act. Fortunately, however, no such wrongs can be committed without a remedy-no such crimes against humanity, justice and good faith can be perpetrated without an ample punishment to the guilty and a compensation to the injured.

The Congress of the Confederate States has wisely anticipated such a barbarous resort on the part of the Lincoln despotism. Abhorring and wisely discountenancing all resorts to the old barbarism of confiscation of the private property of citizens during a public war, Congress would only consent to pass an act in retalia-Tatnall, Victor M. Randolphi, Franklin Buchanan, George

Congress would only consent to pass an act in retaination for the confiscation of the property of our citizens by the enemy, and for the sole purpose of compensating proposed, nor was it ever contemplated to apply such be created out of the sales of enemy's property, is to constitute a trust fund for the relief of our citizens who may suffer by the enemy's confiscation. Fortunately, it is ample for this purpose. Every citizen who suffers a loss by the invasion of our country or by the seizure of property, will be amply compensated. The amount of Nortlera property subject to sequestration in the South is immense. The exultant enemy will open wide his eyes, and sing quite a different tune, when he beholds the exhibit of this property. In this city alone, the Receiver will take into possession three millions of bank stock, all worth dollar for dollar, and which, if held until peace, will command large premiums. The debts due by solvent merchants and other debtors will make several millions more; whilst real estate owned by Northern residents in this city will amount to nearly ten millions. Thus, we shall have a fund of over twelve millions to compensate all the losses and damage which the Yankees may inflict upon our people during the war.

The distinction lately made by Seward between property employed in the support and prosecution of the war, and that which is not, is not recognized in the Confederate States. We consider all the property and all the lives of our citizens pledged for the prosecution mason, James F. Harrison, J. W. B. Greennow, D. B. Philips, J. Ward, William F. Carrington, C. H. Williamson, Arthur M. Lynah, William E. Wysham, Daniel B. Conrad, alties of the Lincoln decrees. Indeed those whose property is seized and appropriated by the enemy may be considered of the privileged class, as the Confederate authorities will not chaffer about the compensation, but will take care that it be made on the liberal scale .-They will enjoy, too, the satisfaction of being paid out of Lincoln tunds. They will possess written and record evidence, to transmit to their posterity of their fidelity to the cause of Southern independence.

N. O. Com. Bulletin.

Recommendations of the Planters' and Commercia Convention touching Dutles and Cargoes, daring

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Lamar, of Georgia, in the late Commercial and Planters' Convention, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Congress of the Confederate States to supend the collection of all duties on mports, and that all the ports of the Confederate States be thrown open and be made free to the trade of all the na

The words " suspend the collection of all duties on imports," we presume means, during the war. It does not mean that the duties are to be abolished; but the collection of them merely during the war are to be suspended. The object is, to encourage the citizens of foreign nations to run the blockade, by offering to them all
the benefit they can obtain in selling their goods free of
duties. This is a very good object; and we approve of
it. It does not in any way, sanction the sending of pended. The object is, to encourage the citizens of forlaid on themselves.

Another resolution was also submitted by the Committee, and adopted unanimously by the Convention, as

Resolved, That in order to encourage the importation o articles necessary in the present exigencies of the country, return cargos ought to be furnished to all vessels introdu-

doubtless, understood by the planters and others pre-

sent, we also approve of. Our readers will perceive that the word "cotton" is not contained in the resolution. It simply states that " return cargos ought to be furnished." Are they to be of cotton? It does not says, that they may take "return cargos," which no one will object to. The word "stocks" does not enlighten the matter; because there can be "stocks" of blockader.

We understand that the policy of the Federals for the future will be to gradually take off all the heavy ships and put gun boats in their place. Our Government cannot too soon meet this measure by placing every shipwright in the South at work on suitable steam vessels to be used in opening our ports to the commerce of the world and destroying the vessels which constantly of the world and destroying the vessels which constantly of the world and destroying the vessels which constantly condemn or touch the voluntary embargo on cotton, turpentine, lumber, tobacco, rice, wheat, corn, &c. The condemn or touch the voluntary embargo on cotton, which the people of the Confederate States have im-

> Mishop Atkinson's Appointments. Gaston, November 8th
> Warrenton, 10th
> Williamsborough, 12th
> Oxford. 18 h Oxford.....

At a meeting of the "Rip Yan Winkles," held at Camp

Hospitality, Hyde county, on the evening of Oct. 13th, 1861, C. Y. F. lones was appointed chairman, and S. Willon motion, the chairman a pointed a committee of four, consisting of Geo. W. Britt, Nobert Everitt, S. J. Price and S. Williamson to draw up resolutions expressive of the feeling of the company in regard to the recent death of one of their number.

WHEREAS. the Almigh'y has in His infinite wisdom moved from our ranks our late brother in arms. Enocute Price, and we desire in this feeble manner to express our heartfelt regret at this cur common loss: Therefore be it Resolved. That in his demise the company has been deprived of one who by his unpresuming deportment, amiable and accommodating disposition, and strict application to duty had endeared him to all who knew him.

Resolved, That the South has lost a brave and devoted Resolved. That we tender to his bereaved relatives and friends at home, our sincere sympathy in this their hour of

Resolved. That the usual badge of mourning be worn by the company thirty days.

Resolved. That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Wilmington Journal, with the request that they be published.

C. Y. F. JONES, Ch'n. ned. S. WILLIAM ON, Sec'y. Spirit of the Age please copy.

CAMP Howr, Acquia Creek, Oct. 19, 1861. At a meeting of the members of Company K, 3d, Reg't of North Carolina State Troops, to take into consideration the death of William S. Rooks, Capt. David Williams was called to the Chair and Lieut. T. E. Armstrong requested to act as Secretary: whereupon the Chairman appointed Serg't Wm. A. Bloodworth, Serg't A. J. Williams, Corp'l A. J. Casteen and R. T. Bowden a Committee to draft resolutions. The Committee presented the following preamble and

esolutions, which were adopted: WHEREAS, Almighty God having seen fit, in his Providence, to r move from our midst our friend and fellow-soldier, William S. Rooks, a just appreciation of his many virtues as a christian man, and his firm and faithful character as a soldier, has induced his comrades to adopt the following resolutions:

the community in which he lived, to the company in which he served, and to the great cause in which he was engaged. Resolved. That we mourn him as a friend, whom we have known and valued in times of peace, and as a comrade whose example in all the trying scenes of war has been of incalculable benefit to us—his comrades.

Resolved, That we truly sympathize with his bereaved family in the loss of an affectionate busband and a kind and

indulgent parent. Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to his family and to the Weekly Wilmington

Journal with the request that they be published.

DAVID WILLIAMS, Ch'm. T. E. ARMSTRON , Sec'y.

For the Journal.

GENTLEMEN - Permit me to acknowledge, through the colimns of the Journal, the hospitality of the gentlemen of the Coast Guard, and more especially of our worthy and patriotic friend, R. K. Bryan, Esq., who furnished us with every article needed, and attended in person to see that all were supplied. We are under lasting obligations to Mr. Bryan and his excellent lady. W. C. HOWARD. and his excellent lady. Capt. Commanding " Howard Cavalry."

For the Jonral MESER's. FDITORS: - After receiving many other gifts from the Ladies of Bladen, we have received from Mrs. Elizabeth Melvin, 12 pr. woolen socks, 6 pr. woolen pants, 2 janes coats, 1 comforter, 2 pillow slips, 1 sheet; Miss M. A. Herring, 3 pr. woolen socks; Miss L. J. Herring, 1 pr. woolen socks; Mrs. Eliza Bibbs, 2 pr. woolen socks; Mrs. A. C. McDonald and Mrs. S. J. Monroe, 19 pr. weolen socks; P. Melvin, J. S. Melvin and J. M. Melvin, 10 gallons scup proposed, nor was it ever contemplated to apply such pernong wine; D. B. Melvin, 2 gallons scuppernong wine property to the use of the Government. The fund to R. P. Melvin, 12 ibs. tobacco. For all of which, through

Camp Carolina, near Norfolk, Va. A meeting of Co. C was called by Capt. Kenen on the 22d October, 1861, for the purpose of expressing their feel ings in relation to the death of private lease T. Brinson, of Co. C, 2d Reg't N. C. Volunteers, whereupon, on motion of Capt. Kenan, Corporal Bostic was called to the chair, and on motion of Lient. Watson, private 1 avid Williams was

appointed secretary.

The meeting being organized. Lieut. Allen moved the appointment of a committee of four, including the chairman as one of the committee, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The chairman appointed Lieut. Allen, Sergt. Wi liamson, and private Lanier as said com-There, see get. With amount and private Lanter as said committee, who after consultation, reported the following:
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His Divine
Providence, to remove from our midst, our friend and fellow soldier, private Isaac T. Brinson, of Co. C, 2d Regt. N. C. Vols., we, the officers, non-commissioned and privates of said company assembled to pay him the last tribute of res-

we have lost a noble triend and patriotic soldier.

Reso ved, That though young and in the prime of life cut off in the midst of his usefulness, his friends have the consolation of knowing that he d ed in the defence of his coun-

panion in arms, and hereby tender to the family of the de-ceased our heartfelt sympathies. Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Resolved, 1 list a copy of these resolutions he sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Wilmington, Norfolk, Petersburg and Raleigh papers, with a request for publica-On motion of Corpor I Hall, the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Corporal Ban, the leasthfully adjourned.
T. J. BOSTIC, Ch'n.

Intelligence from the North.

We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who arrived in our city on Monday, from New York, which place he left two weeks ago. He gives us some highly interesting particulars of the state of heling at the North, and the difficulties be encountered in making his He left New York for Cincinnati, and from there

reached Louisville, Ky., in a steamer. While at Cinobtained a pass from Gen. Sherman to go to Hardensburg, Ky., near the line. He succeeded in taking with him a carriage on board a steamer bound to Cloverport, one hundred and ten miles below Louisville, Ky. Upon not touch the voluntary embargo which the people have the river, they met with three armed mounted Kentuckians, who assured them of having passed all danger, and that they were among friends. Here, too, they met the Kentuckians coming in from the mountains to join the Confederate forces at Bowling Green.

Our informant feels assured that Kentucky will come out right. At present, owing to the presence of Gen. Sherman, with a large force of Ohio troops and the resident Yankee Unionists, the Southern men are obliged to observe the greatest caution in their movements .-Large numbers of Unionists are coming into the State from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and some grand move

was contemplated. He further states that while in New York, he observed in the Times and Herald, an announcement that Mr. Robert Mure had been released from Fort LaFayette,

and had sailed for Europe.

Our informant was much surprised to find such a strong feeling in the interior of the State of New York

Apprehensions of a War with England.

From the New York Herald of the 18th inst.

From the New York Herald of the 18th inst.

From all quarters we have received intelligence of the sensation and excitement produced by Mr. Seward's circular letter to the Governors of the loyal States on the seaboard and lakes. It was prepared on Monday, and on Wednesday it was telegraphed simultaneously to the loyal press of the North. On its appearance here yesterday, Wall street was thrown into a terrible commotion. Federal stocks went down two and a half to three per cent, the bears were high gless and the bulls untered curses deep if not loud. high glee, and the bulls uttered curses deep, if not loud, against the author. It was urged, in commendation of the policy of the letter, first, that there was no necessity for the fortifications recommended; and, secondly, if there was, that the best way to accomplish the object was by means of private letters to the Governors, which would not create alarm.

What weight there is in these objections we shall shortly see. Meantine let us inquire how is it that this letter has produced such remarkable effects. It is because the public mind was in a feverish state susceptible of excitement. The news comes to us upon the very heels of the announcement that the steamer Nashville has effected her escape through that the steamer Naanville has effected her escape through the blockading fleet at Charleston, and was on her way to Europe, having on board Ex-Senator Slidell, as Minister to France, and Ex-Senator Mason, as Minister to England from the Confederate Government—two wily diplomatists well adapted for the mission on which they have been, sent The moral effect, indeed, of a rebel vessel of war convey-

ing these plenipotentiaries to Europe, in the teeth of a blockading squadron, will necessarily be very great, furnishing as it does, powerful evidence to demonstrate the inefficiency and, consequent invalidity of the blockade. To enhance that effort, she is probably the bearer of the news of the defeat of the Federal squadron in the Mississippi; for the action took place or Friday. The Neabville, sailed the of the defeat of the Federal squadron in the Mississippi; for the action took place on Friday. The Nashville sailed the same night and could have had the news by telegraph. But in order to make assurance doubly sure, and that the intelli-gence might be transmitted at the same time by the regular mails to Europe, so as to reach there about the same time as the Nashville, the military authorities at Norfolk made some excuse for sending a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe, in order to have a local paper containing the dispatch of Capt Hollins forwarded to Baltimore, whence it found its way to New York.

It is worthy of remark that on the occasion of the Fed eral victory at Chicamacomico the Norfolk rebels searched all passengers, and would not permit a newspaper to come North. But whether founded in truth or not, the report of the naval engagement at New Orleans has produced a temporary effect here and is likely to do the same in Europe.—
Connected in the public mind with this news is the announcement that, just before the sailing of the Nashville, two members of the British Parliament were in diplomatic communication with Ladisson Davies. They are scarce at some point and abundant at others; thanks to "enterprise." Instead of putting off the evil day, the policy of Shylock is to precipitate it; that the people may feel in the very opening of the war, the evils that communication with Jefferson Davis. One of these gentle-men denies the charge, but admits that he carried open let-ters, which only serves to strengthen the first impression in

regard to his visit to the rebel capitol.

The recent declarations of British journals and statesmen in favor of a permanent division of the United States into two Confederacies, corroborate this view of the mission of two Confederacies, corroborate this view of the mission of Sir James Ferguson. And in the news by the Glasgow, which we published yesterday, it was stated that Mr. Lindsay, M. P., at a public meeting in Sunderland, said that in consequence of the impossibility of procuring a present supply of cotton elsewhere than in the Southern States, "he ed it the duty of the British Cabinet to endeavor t induce the Federal Government, in the cause of humanity, by the Confederates, and the strength of the South, he thought it almost time that the Governments of England and France thought of recognizing the independence of so

numerous a body of people."

It is in consequence of these facts, and the warlike pre parations of England in sending a large naval force to our seaboard, and continual reinforcements to Canada, at the same time that our arms have as yet done little or nothing to redeem the defeat of Manassa, but, on the contrary, have suffered further reverses in Missouri, that the public mind became affected, and was just in a condition to be excited by the letter of Mr. Seward; it is under these circumstances that Mr. Seward calls upon the Governors of the loyal States to take measures to fortify the Northern frontier, and every vulnerable point on our coast.

the language of Mr. Seward, "One of the most obvious pre-cautions is that our ports and harbors should be put in a condition of complete defence; for any nation may be said to voluntarily incur danger in tempestuous season when it fails to show that it has sheltered itself on every side from Now, it matters not whether the advice is given in public

or private. The only question is, is it wise? As to the effect upon stocks, that is only temporary. The effect of carrying out Mr. Seward's idea will be permanent; and when it is accomplished it will give confidence and a sense of secu-rity. It is precisely the advice which we long since gave, and for which we were called an alarmist. But events now justify our forceight; and when men like Bulwer talk com-placently of the permanent division of the Union into North and South as a fortunate event for England and for Europe, and South as a fortunate event for England and for Europe, it is high time for us to look to our defences and prepare for any emergency. Let every fort be put on a war footing, and let the works be manned by the local militia. The better we are prepared, the less likely will be the powers of Europe to attack us, and it will be far easier for us to actile our quarrel with the South. But if we continue to leave our frontiers and scapouts exposed, in the face of their im-

> From the Petersburg Extress. he North Carolina State Hospital.

This building situated on Perry street, within a few yards of the Southern Railroad, has been nearly, or we may say entirely finished; and we are convinced that it is the most convenient institution of its kind in the South. The building is three stories in height, the two upper being divided in three wards each, and the lower one two wards. The most perfect heating arrangements have been made, and each ward will be made as comfortable as the most pleasant private chamber. And then, too, there is gas extending through the whole hospital, and hot and cold water carried to each floor, connecting with bathing rooms and other places. To the ment, time, enterprise, or other legitimate element of right of the main entrance to the hospital is the private office of the surgeon, while opposite is the apothecary, filled with the most useful and necessary medicines. Adjoining this is a room designed for the accommodation of prices for the general buyer or consummer in the of several students, who, we are informed, will be in attendance to study at the bedside of the sick. Attached South themselves to find the most proper and efficient and bringing back the dishes, plates, &c. An apparat-us is also constructed by which patients are conveyed that may have a tendency to increase prices, and to cinnati his baggage was overhauled. At Louisville, he in a suitable car from one floor to another, instead of stimulate the cupidity of those whose dispositions for

being carried up and down the stairs by hand. the nurses, a laundry and a dead house. Nothing, in shaken from our skirts. arriving there at daylight, he started for Falls Run, twenty miles below, and on reaching there met others going South. After leaving Fails Run, they reached nurses will watch over the sick. The hospital is now fact, is wanting in the whole establishment. It is under going South. After leaving Fails Run, they reached Caneville, where they were stopped by Pickets, but alcotton out of the country during the blockade. It does Green River, which they crossed. Previous to reaching teration and re-arrangement of this hospital. They have been committing for a series of years under the shown a talent and taste worthy of emulation by all who protection of the Federal Government: have the construction of such buildings in hand. The hospital will be under the general management

and supervision of the Governor of North Carolina, and the Surgeon General of the State, Dr. CHAS. E. JOHNSON. The immediate attendants are: PETER E. HINES, Principal Surgeon.

HARNEY L. HINES, Assistant Surgeons. F. M. HENDERSON, Mrs. C. G. KENNEDY, of Wilmington, N. C., has been appointed Matron, to be aided by two assistants. PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE TO YOUNG MEN .- The New Orleans Picayune publishes the following letter from a veteran over seventy years of age. It breathes a lofty

spirit of chivalry and devotion to country rarely excell-WOLF RIVER, MISS., Oct. 17, 1861.

strong feeling in the interior of the State of New York in favor of peace and the South. A white (peace) flag was raised for two days at a place between Prattsville and Catskill. Very extensive war preparations are going on in the city of New York, and forty to forty-five thousand men were expected shortly to leave for some Southern port.

Articles of clothing, silks, &c., can be bought very reasonable for cash. A house can be rented in New York for the taxes alone. The Herald is out in a very indignant article at the blockaders for allowing the Berwing muda to reach a Southern port.

Sir: I see in the Democrat your notice to the people of the Confederate States, and though I am now over 70 years old, I am and have been urging this course for the last month, upon the citizens living in the neighborhood, and I think they are about to be stirred up.—
As for myself I am ready at a moment's warning with a liberality and confidence becoming the Confederate States, we hope to render efficient service in the protracted for the last month, upon the citizens living in the neighborhood, and I think they are about to be stirred up.—
As for myself I am ready at a moment's warning with a liberality and confidence becoming the Confederate States, over 70 years old, I am and have been urging this course for the last month, upon the citizens living in the neighborhood, and I think they are about to be stirred up.—
As for myself I am ready at a moment's warning with a liberality and confidence becoming the Confederate States.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, your obd't humble serv't,

Very respectfully is a state. Sir: I see in the Democrat your notice to the peo-

indignant article at the blockaders for allowing the Dermuda to reach a Southern port.

The Government is paying liberally for all kinds of vessels, which are at once changed into gun boats. All kinds of fraud is practiced. Military commissions are bargained for. A large number of iron clad vessels are building.

The Herald is much incensed at the Princes being vice in case of the enemy's making a landing on our principal Unier of Unerokee Nation.

Principal Unier of Unier

From the Lynchburg Virginian. The Army Worm.

The Governor of Alabama is trying to extirpate this loathesome creature, by withdrawing the aliment upon which it is fed. We hope that he may be successful.—
The object sought to be attained is worth any amount of effort, for the ravages of the "worm" may be traced in the blight and mildew that are rapidly overspreading the land. What were Pharoh's plagues of blood, of frogs, of lice, or flies; of murrain or locusts, compared with those that now afflict this people? Even the destroying angel who slew the first born of every household, was scarcely more terrible than the army worm which is now the precursor of a famine that may destroy more than did the minister of Jehovah's wrath. who touched at last the hardened heart of Pharaoh .-Who does not see that-although the good God who rnles above us, bas blessed the land with increase, and given abundance for man and beast—the fabulous prices to which many articles of prime necessity have gone up, chiefly through the efforts of speculators, will be certain to occasion great suffering amongst the poor

How are they to get shoes, or clothing, or fuel at the prices which these articles will be likely to command? Or, if they be able to supply these, what will be left of their scanty income to get bacon at 25 cents per pound? Will men tell us that these articles have been augmented in price because of their scarcity? We deny it. Bacon can be had for the money, by every body who can afford to pay for it. Large quantities of leather, shoes, clothing, and material are still on the market, and can be bought with cash, at extravagant prices. What then has occasioned these increasing and most exorbitant rates? Simply this-an apprehended scarcity, together with the fact that merchants and speculators have been buying up and collecting in large, unusual quantities, the articles that have attained a fictitious value. Those articles are not distributed throughout the country as formerly. They are scarce at some

feel in the very opening of the war, the evils that might have been averted to a much later period.— Suffering that might have been kept at a distance, and perhaps, if the war should terminate shortly. never had been realized, is now brought to our very doors. A single item in our personal experience will illustrate our position. A few days since, in pursuance of a legitimate business, we entered a store in the city of Richmond to find paper. An article of letter paper, musty and stained with age, that had been on hand perhaps for twenty years, and would have been dear at \$2 per ream, was offered us for \$8! and no less. Richmond is full of such creatures as the one we refer to; and they are at our doors too, but happily not in such numbers.

We know the fact that a merchant in this city made four hundred per cent., upon a bill of old goods! And what is done on a larger scale, as indicated by Governor Moore, is practised by two penny dealers also. The evil is contagious. It permeates every order of society. At Manassas the little dealers sell plugs of tobacco that cost eight cents, to the soldiers at fifty cts., and demand

The country stores, we are told have been ransacked to find remnants of old calico that were worthless before the war, to make shirts for the soldiers, with which they Now, we think this is sound advice, and that the State are supplied at the moderate cost of two dollars and Governments cannot set about it a moment too soon. In fifty cents! Newspapers that are furnished to declare at two cents, are sold to the defenders of the country at ten cents! And these are but "parts of one stupendous whole"—the legitimate results of a system that is converting the nation into an army of jobbers and Yankee traders, and educating even the news-boys in the ways of extortion. Call it "enterprise," as a merchant in Richmond told us; let it be denominated thrift; mercantile sagacity; anything but that exalted patriotism which. repudiating the loose principles of commercial ethics, has a mind for the sorrows of the poor, and demands that no unwonted burthens be imposed upon the families of the men who have volunteered to defend our liberty; and be it remembered-our property too. We cannot close this sombre picture without presenting a pleasing contrast to the otherwise unrelieved darkness in which it is set. Many noble men-and we may add women too -act upon different principles. Throughout the land there are thousands, even now, to rise up and call them blessed. They visit our camps and hospitals, and the families of those who are away in the service of the country. They relieve the distressed, comfort the sorrowing, and administer consolation to the dying. We have heard of one gentleman, a nephew, we believe, of the good and venerable Bishop Meade, who loads his wagon weekly with good things for the sick of the camps at Manassas. What a contrast!-It is as light to darkness; as angels to devils; as heaven to hell.

Commenting on this subject the Richmond Examiner makes the following suggestions:

We recommend to the first to impress, steadily and uniformly into the public service, all speculators' goods which the immediate needs of the service may require, allowing fair prices, sufficient to remunerate the investto the first floor of the building is a large kitchen, sup- remedies against speculation in their own self-denials plied with a cooking range and one or two stoves, from and those severe habits of private economy, which both which meals can be supplied to upwards of 300 persons. the material exigencies of the war and the considera-From the kitchen a dumb waiter ascends and descends, tions of patriotism at once demand. Let every one carrying the food for patients to the two upper stories, strive, with patriotic devotion, to dispense, as far as gain outstrip their patriotism, degrade their humanity, In the yard there have been built several rooms for and make them viler than the Yankee vermin we have

We have been favored, says the Fort Smith (Ark.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Park Hill, C. N., August 24, 1861. Major G. W. CLARK, A. Q. M., C. S. A .:

Sir:—I herewith forward to your care dispatch s for Gen. McCulloch, C. S. A., which I have the honor to request you will cause to be forwarded to him by the ear-liest express.

At a mass meeting of about 4,000 Cherokees at Tah lequal, on the 21st instant, the Cherokees, with marked unanimity, declared their adherence to the Confederate States, and have given their authorities power to negotiate an alliance with them. In view of this action, a regiment of mounted men will be immediately raised and placed under command of Col. John Drew, to meet any emergency that may arise. The dispatches to Gen. McCulloch relate to these subjects, and contain a tender from Colonel Drew of his regiment, for service on our

Respectfully, yours, &c..

JOHN HUDDLESTON.

Appointed States, and calls for their withdrawal.—Chas. Courier, 23d.

BLANKETS SCARCE.—The Governors of both Ohio and Indianns have issued addresses to the women of their States, appealing to them to furnish blankets and clothing for volunteers. The Federal Government has advised them of their inability to furnish any more blankets, the supply at the North being entirely exhausted.

Respectfully, yours, &c..

JOHN HUDDLESTON.

Appointed States, and suppointed Aid-descriptions of New Hanover, has been appointed Surgeon to Col. Clingman's regiment, at present stationed on the coast below Wilmington. This is an exwinded the most light and appointment. Dr. Satchwell, of New Hanover, has been appointed Surgeon to Col. Clingman's regiment, at present stationed on the coast below Wilmington. This is an exwinded called the most light and a position of the most light and a gentleman of high character.—Ustates, appealing to them to furnish any more blankets, the jurist and a patriot. His appointment will be hailed with general satisfaction.—State Journal.

Respectfully, yours, &c..

JOHN HUDDLESTON.

S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover, has been appointed Surgeon to Col. Clingman's regiment, at present stationed on the coast below Wilmington. This is an excellent appointment. Dr. Satchwell is one of the most cellent appointment. Dr. Satchwell is one of the most cellent appointment. Dr. Satchwell, of New Hanover, has been appointed Surgeon to Col. Clingman's regiment, at present stationed on the coast below Wilmington. This is an excellent appointment. Dr. Satchwell is one of the most cellent appointment. Dr. Satchwell of the most cellent appointment. Dr. Satchwell, of New Hanover, has been appointed Aid-declemant appointment. Dr. Satchwell, of New Hanover, has been appointed Aid-declemant accomplished and skilful surgeons in the Confederate accomplished and skilful surgeons in the Confederate accomplished and skilful surgeons in the Confederate accomplished and skilful surgeons i

April 18, 1861.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort, Haywood W. Guion, of Lincoln.

DISTRICTS.

1. John Pool, of Pasquotank,
2. H. F. Bond, of Lenoir.
3. L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow,
4. Wm. McL. McKay, of Cumberland. Weldon N. Fdwards, of Warren, . Hon. D. S. Reid, of Rockingham. A. G. Foster, of Randolph,

FOR CONGRESS, THOMAS D. McDOWELL.

J. M. Long, of Cabarrus, 9. Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell, 10. N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe.

NOVEMBER 6TH .- OCTOBER 31ST. THE ELECTIONS for members of Congress and for Electors of President and Vice President of the Confederate States, will be held throughout this State. on Wednesday, November 6th, 1861, being the first Wednesday in the month.

The officers and soldiers of this State. whether in camp in this State or Virginia, will vote on the Thursday before, being the 31st of October.

mond, Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett, Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus and New Hanover.

The Militia of New Hanover & Brunswick Countles We are requested by Gen. Anderson, commander of Coast Defences, to state that he has called on the civil the militia of Brunswick county at Smithville; and of New Hanover at Wilmington, without delay. Every man is requested to bring such arms and ammunition as they can procure, and come quick.

The Railroads.

Yesterday morning a formidable fleet sailed from Fortress Monroe. What may be its destination is of course wholly conjectural and must remain so for some days, or until it is developed by time. We presume that the commanders even did not know until outside of the Capes of Virginia, as in all probability the fleet

Whether the expedition is or is not to pay Wilmington a visit we cannot say. It may or it may not. It may attack our batteries or it may not. It may pay on its way South, or it may reserve the first unbroken effort of its strength for an attack on Charlesother more important cotton port to the Harbor, North Carolina, or Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina. Men may be landed at this or some other point in this State South of Hatteras, or they may not. All that must depend upon circumstances with which, as we are unacquainted we do not care to meddle.

disabled would be far more injurious to us further South. be to the invaders. Burning down bridgave the effect of isolating us, cutting off while the enemy would have the sea open of his operations. If he attempts to penehe interior by these roads, he could be prevented, without permanent injury to the roads, or lengthened delay to our people coming to our aid.

authorities of the railroads, acting in concert with the orities of the district. Let no unadvised down of bridges or other destruction of the very means of our safety. By having as little rolling stock here as possible, and by also having arrangements to take up from as much of the road as might be kept in the hands of their authorities, and these lines be used to bring along sufficient reinforcements to crush any invading force before they could either advance or fortify themselves. We have reason to know that all this is fully understood by those who have the matter in charge, and they will be prepared to adopt all necessary measures with the utmost promptitude.

We look to a contingency that may or may not occur—a necessity that may or may not arise. We do A large fleet, said to number forty sail, was expected at the case. The peace men of the North still dream of not regard it as sufficiently imminent to occasion any Nassau, New Providence, (one of the Bahamas) at an nervousness or panic, but it is certainly not impossible, early day. There is also a large Spanish fleet collecting idea can effect nothing. nor even so improbable as to warrant our authorities in on the coast of Mexico, in connection with a land force.

THE FOOLISH idea put forth that Mr. Rodman is not elligible for election as Presidential Elector is not mere-We fear it is worse; -that it was started and is kept affoat for sinister purposes by those who ought

The allegation is that Mr. Rodman holding an office in the army of the Confederate States-that of Captain, is not elligible to any other Confederate office.

Mr. Rodman holds no commission or appointment of any kind under the Confederate States. He is getting up a company under the State of North Carolina .-Whether he has yet got a commission or not is more than we know or care, as it does not affect the matter

the Sound. Sundry misguided persons among them, in duties. nearly all cases indulged servants, have been detected in attempts to communicate with and perhaps escape to the blockading Lincolnite vessels. That they would soon find out their mistake, would be little advantage.

after they were in the hands of the enemy. The same clique which has proscribed Mr. Coleman, had ght red Clingman, Avery and Erwin. The Se-the West, who were the first and boldest in aren hunted down and proscribed by the kast day of reckoning- not far distant-shall come.

The above is from the Asheville News of the 24th instant. The News does the Eastern Democracy great injustice in the above. The Secessionists of the West were not hunted down by the Eastern Democracy; the clique that proscribed Clingman, Avery and Erwin, has no sympathy with the true Democracy of the East. For ourselves, we were from first to last in favor of a West-

ern man for Senator, a Western Secessionist. The peculiar class of politicians with which the

Our Prospects In Furope,

ern Confederacy, and raise the blockade of the South- the same case. He had spent some days in Richmond. the Southern insurrection would blow over in three We have only time and space to remark in conclusion, that ern ports. It is further reported that the Emperor contemplates a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The London Durly News says that the reports that the "Emperor Napoleon contemplates a recognition of the Southern Confederacy are from trustworthy sources, the want of cotton being severely felt."

The London Shipping Gazette says that France and England must act together, and argues that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy would carry an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up the Confederacy.

These are the reports telegraphed to and published by the Northern papers. There may be something is them. The European press may attempt to conceal the pressure which the want of cotton brings with it, and European governments may be loath to yield to that pres sure, but we cannot doubt that the pressure exists and as little that it will necessitate action of some kind at an early day-a day which Mr. Seward's assurances that this trouble will blow over in less than three months, cannot much longer postpone. The cris s has about fact, we may allude to a speech made on the 16th inst., in the New Assembly Rooms, Baltimore, by Henry rals as a brilliant Federal victory. Winter Davis, in which he says: "There is now no prospect of foreign intrusion. But no man can tell what The Counties composing the 4th District, are Rich- a day may bring forth. We shall, I think, meet with no disturbance from beyond the Atlantic at present .-To morrow it may suit the policy of England or France or Russia to fling their sword into the scale of our destinies, and that might decide them. Now is the time, at once, without delay, unitedly for us here in Maryland, to be cheap enough: as well as those in Kentucky and those in Missouri, with our brethren in the North, to scatter and destroy at one blow, the armed array of our enemies-ere delay consolidates their power, or foreign complications em-

This is from a man high in the councils of Lincolnism, and it goes far to exhibit the fact that serious apprehensions are entertained of a rapture at no distant day with some or several European powers. It shows also the correctness of the opinion, that the Federals feel this winter to be their last chance—that it is now or never with them. We prefer that the latter alternative alone should be left for their choice. It would seem also to be conceded that recognition and the raising or attempted raising of the blockade must be simultaneous, & either would be regarded as an act of war by Seward and Lincoln. Recognition without interference with the blockade, would not suit the wants or meet the wishes of either Europe or the South, and would therefore be a mere sham. If Louis Napoleon and Viscount us, or it may make an attempt on Beau'ort Palmerston move in this matter they will bardly make side whose table is covered with no fancy dishes, nor a sham movement. Let us hold out a stout heart this with any dishes at all :winter, and all will come right before another.

thing fairly and calculate all the contingencies, for this more weight may be attached to some than to others .for safety. Suppose the enemy should We have been hearing that the expedition has sailed, or to overcome all the obstacles in his way to any number of large vessels having been seen recently | England. There are few able to buy-if any large imwhat policy ought to be pursued in regard off sundry parts of our coast. The Newbern Progress speaks of a report that twenty odd sail of the Federal east reflection, that these roads fleet were recently seen lying off Hatteras. The Progress only chance to obtain immediate reinforce. thinks this may be so, as it is evident they are prowling open one, and yet Philadelphia is more silent, more denorth or the south, and that their being along our beach somewhere, unless they have gone on pressed looking than our little town. Even the soldiers

their places taken by smaller ones, while it is quite pos-We would suggest to all to leave this matter to the Richmond, probably including official circles, that some

sense now, in the prospect of attack, to quarrel among machinery to our Delaware namesake.

of yesterday has news from the Bahamas and Havana. enough advanced to comprehend the true state of The feeling both at Nassau and at Havana is decidedly friendly to the South, and Confederate vessels meet with no difficulty in transacting their business. Sam. Whiting, former commander of the Steamship Marion, running between Charleston and New York, is now the Lincoln Consul at Nassau and has made himself odious

by his efforts to annoy Confederate vessels.

It will be seen by notice in to-day's paper, that Du_ Brutz Cutlar, Esq., having been appointed under the Sequestration Act Receiver for the District composed of the counties of New Hanever, Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, Robeson and Richmond, gives notice accordingly to all parties interested.

Mr. Cutlar has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John L. Holmes, Esq. which took place some two or three weeks ago. Mr. WE ARE REQUESTED to warn all persons owning or Cutlar has since been prevented by severe indisposition controlling slaves against giving them passes to go to from entering sooner upon the discharge of his official

mation has been received of the sailing of the " great expedition." If it sailed on Thursday last it might have gone a good way by this time. We will probably

The Lincoln fleet was in Hampton Roads on Satur day, so the Norfolk Day Book says, and that paper of Monday says nothing of its sailing.

advices to the tenth instant, contains the following brief rate in an attack against Yorktown, on the York River cation appear to be about the same, but without im-

We do not find much news of special importance in these papers. We notice that the Washington correspondent of the Philad lphia Enquirer says that the Navy Department had issued orders for the comma officer of the fleet off the harbor of Charleston, to report himself at Washington. The cause assigned is remissthe Nashville get out with the Confederate Ministers on

The Washington correspondent of the Herald under to put their sea and lake coasts in a state of defence is called for by the late menacing position of England, ter. France and Spain. Of course the lake coast defences can only be against England. There is certainly an uneasy feeling pervading the Northern mind.

The only, or almost the only advertisements of a rea-"Situations Wanted." "Houses and Rooms to Let."

Cod, Eels, Prime tuts, Steaks, Chops, Fried Potatoes. Roll and del cious Coffee, 13 cents; excellent Soup, 6 cents; Puddings a la Soyer, 5 cents; pie, 4 cents.

There seems to be quite enough Pork there for a

shilling Another one strikes us as being rather more nner to cay. Oysters in draught. T. RICHARDthe best style. Dunlon's A'e

don Times on file. That will do very fairly. We might drop in, bu that fellow don't say how much all the good eating comes to, and so we won't drop in just yet a while.

Changing all that, let us look at the other side of the ferent one. We will drop the Herald and its adver- New York Times and other Lincolnite organs. tisements and its braggadocio. We will look at the

must pay prices that they cannot efford. Imports are portations were made there would be no customers to consume them-no cotton bills to pay for them Wilmington is a blockaded port and Philadelphia is an

beg. They importune persons going along the streets section of our coast are rather mysterious. Their heavier thing. Their morale is awful. It is army or starve.sible that the larger ones have gone to participate in Lincoln army the people can only guess. The governsome more active service than that of blockading. It ment must go-ahead with expenditures to prevent reveof the same characteristics. If it has few favourable This confirms our own opinion. Even in the comparapoints upon which to concentrate attack with any pros- tively small town of Wilmington, Delaware, a manupect of a decisive result, it has equally few favourable facturing town up a creek, mendicancy is open and unpoints whose successful defence might guarantee the blushing. Wilmington, Del., a rat-hole of Abolition Quakers, was built up by the patronage of the South. Well, if the thing does come upon us, we must be Why, there is no counting the amount of money paid by prepared to meet it, and repel it. It would be non- this State even, for iron steamboats, engines and other

> There is a peace party at the North, but it will do nothing for sometime, first : Because events are not yet ripe, and second: Because that party is not far reconstruction. Any movements predicated upon that

Our informant says that at the Penneylvania State election held on the second Tuesday in October, being

at Richmond, but a big price is charged.

ng editorial makes one dissatisfied, especially when the stolen matter has been got up with some pairs. About ten days ago we got up an article about the supply of sulphur available for the manufacture of gun-powder in PAYING THE PIPER .- "They say" that it takes four the Confederate States, our reference being to the fact million dollars a year to pay for the music to which that the employment of this article on sugar plantations Lincoln's army performs its evolutions. They might had been the fortunate occasion of there being a liberal have the grand opera for that, with any number of side supply on hand at the outbreak of hostilities. We find our somewhat elaborate article in the Columbia South Carolinian of Saturday, but cut down and emasculated and credited to the Richmond Examiner. This is a matter of not unusual occurrence, however. By the way, for our facts on the sulphur subject we were in-

Virginia papers is to the effect that the "great expedition" fitting up at Hampton Roads has gone North both, all so far as we know, are personally worthy men, SIGNIFICANT .- The news by the E'na which brought instead of coming South. That it has gone to co-ope- their proportions according to former political classifiand Evansport, on the Petomac. The very largest "Prince Napoleon [recently in this country] has vessels being unable to ascend the Potomac as high as is more than one prominent gentleman on the Register-Standard now acts, must not be confounded with the sent to the Emperor Napoleon important State papers desired, would no doubt operate against Yorktown, to Standard ticket, whose antecedents are so fresh, whose Eastern Democracy.

CAPTAIN RICHARDSON'S company of "Bladen Artil. lery," a fine company with full ranks, arrived here yes-

The steamship Africa at St. John's, N. F., with
Liverpool dates of the 12th, brings reports that the principal Chambers of Commerce throughout France have memorialized the Emperor to recognize the South
Frank the Forth.

Northern Hôpes vs. Confedence Policy.

It will be seen by telegraph in another column that a base of the 12th, brings reports that the principal Chambers of Commerce throughout France have memorialized the Emperor to recognize the South
Frank the Forth.

Northern Hôpes vs. Confedence Policy.

It will be seen by telegraph in another column that a base in Capt. Richardson's company, the "Bladen Ar. dispatch to the New York Tribune of the 12th, mye overhead from the steamer Hurt, about a quarter of and pregnant lucurrations with which our metropolitan overboard from the steamer Hurt, about a quarter of a diplomatic corps at Washington, that the little affair of cotemporaries are want to instruct and delight mankind.

Northern Hôpes vs. Confedence Policy.

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Northern Hôpes vs. Confedence Tribune at the little affair of the Month in Capt. Richardson's company, the "Bladen Ar. dispatch to the New York Tribune at the little affair of the New York Tribune at the little affair of the New York Tribune at the little affair of the New York Tribune at the months and the ports be all opened, etc., etc. This as the reasoning which applies to presidential electors will alfer any action on their part looking to an interference wrong to make an exclusion against those who were, with the blockade, and through that, or perhaps coin and would certainly be both inconsistent and impolitic ment, (for which Capt. R. will bear all expenses) or ness in enforcing the blockade, more especially in letting cident with it, the recognition of the independent na- to choose for Congress or other positions, those whose give it over to his family should they call in time. tionality of the Confederate States. The second is to early hatred to the Confederacy has now only changed which they will be called to pass during the approach- all the original advocates of the present order of things | Esq., Sequestration receiver, has removed his office to date of the 17th, says that the letter of Secretary Sew- ing winter, for whatever our trials may be, and there is who esponsed it in nearly all cases from feeling it to be the Journal Building, first door West, where he may ard to the Governors of Northern States urging them no denying their existence or extenuating their weight, a necessity, and not, as was charged upon them, from hereafter be found. theirs will be of a more urgent and oppressive charac-

That Secretary Seward is not without serious apprehensions of difficulty with European powers is shown by his circular to Northern Governors appealing to them It was reported at Washington on the 17th that the to put their coasts in a state of defence. That England "retels" were retiring from Leesburg. It is possible is among the powers with whom difficulty is apprehendthat they may not have all gone. One Col. Evans with ed, is conclusively shown by the fact that the fortificasome Mississippi regiments remained behind, at least tion of the lake coasts could be required as a defensive been reached, we think, and Mr. Seward's fortification they were found there on the 21st. According to the measure against no other power. That the authorities circular shows that he thinks so too; we also think that accounts of deserters, as published in the Northern pa- at the North look with considerable apprehension to his apprehensions are shared by other leaders of the pers, "the 'rebel' force at Leesburg was totally demoral- the advent of winter in that rigorous climate, with pros-Black Republican party, and as an evidence of this | ized, and could not hold together long." They repre- trate trade, suspended manufactures, unemployed opera sent the cavalry fight between Col. Ashby and the Fede- tives, starving families, need require no great effort of credence to feel certain of.

These are the motives that lead Mr. Seward to hold sonably respectable character in the Herald are of out such confident assurances. He wishes, as long as | Warsaw, who save that the fault is not in the change possible, to keep other nations or their representatives of schedule, but is owing to the fact that the stage, con-Everybody seems to be wanting a situation, and the let- amused. He desires to postpone anything like an im- necting with a train from Wilmington connects with ting of houses and rooms appears to be nearly all the busi- mediate crisis. He seeks also to calm the impatience, the one which carries no mail, and that no pouches are ness carried on except in the army line. The following, un- and at the same time stimulate the energies of the capi- brought by that train (evening) to Warsaw as formerder the head of "Restaurnots," is succulent and appears talists, manufacturers, and other classes at the North by ly. It is not the change of schedule, but the stoppage holding out to them the idea of early conquest and con- of one mail a day that has brought about the present THE EEST CUBE FOR HAFD TIMES IS TO PATRON. sequent relief to themselves in the future, as the reward derangement and inconvenience, which can only be rem-1 ize the Union 23 therty street. Smith's celebrated (the very best) Philadelphia A'e, 3 cents. Fried Hallibut, efforts at subjugation.

Seward, or any similar man placed in a similar situa- and leave Warsaw for Fayetteville next morning after tion, to give such assurances to others, even although the arrival of the mail train from the South, say just his own mind had failed to arrive at the extreme con- after breakfast, which is about the schedule of the mail clusions which he might be desirous of commending to East from Warsaw, which seems to give satisfaction .-MUSHROOMS WITH DE WED CHICKEN OR BEEF. clusions which he might be desirous of commending to the start of the world. But so astute a man as The thing might also be remedied were pouches made he, one marked by so much plausibility and cunning, up and carried to Warsaw as formerly, but this, it however deficient in true wisdom or sound statesmanship, would not commit himself to the expression of such bimself,—without at least some estensible ground upon with the trains that does not carry a mail, and not with which to base his opinion; some ground for which, shou'd it prove untenable, he could at least plead in extenuation, that it was accepted by others in common train all our difficulties under this head will be obviated, picture, for this picture has another side and a very dif- with himself. That ground is plainly avowed by the so far as the Warsaw mail is concerned. These organs say in effect: "We admit that the at-

would be a foolish venture—an act nearly approaching vouch for it, that after McClellan had made some pris-The gentleman already alluded to, who arrived here to insanity. We rely upon a Union party in the oners at Cheat Mountain he paroled the men taken night before last, informs us that in Philadelphia begging Southern States to help us." This is their calculation. Prisoners. When the first man was about to sign the VESSELS OFF HATTERAS.—What reliance to place is the order of the day. Nothing else is. There is vir. They believe, or affect to believe, that the majority of parole he said to the General, "You must add a few upon any rumours or reports is more than we can say. trially—almost literally, no business. The factories the Southern people are for submitting to Lincoln, and words more to 'not to fight against the United States,' order. They have been assured by men like Andy you please, but we don't intend to exchange, and we We have heard about people's noses being brought force and there should be danger of his been about to sail for some time. We have heard of the goods for the soldiers are largely received from Johnson and others, that such is the case. What may don't intend to discharge. We have a surplus populathey not believe when they see John J. Crittenden, of tion, which we will leave you to feed, if you take any vice, is certainly suggestive of unpleasant and ridiculous Kentucky, figuring in the same meeting, rowing in the prisoners." Whether McClellan said this or not, we ideas. same boat with Horace Greely; Joseph Holt check by are feeding a heap of their surplus population, that is iowl with the infamous Governor Andrew of Massa- if they have a surplus population for military purposes, at the North like shinplasters do here. The people agree chusetts. They are assared by such men that, let the which would hardly seem to be the case in view of their stars and stripes only be unfurled by a sufficient force to protect those who rally to the Lincoln standard, it The movements of the blockaders on this immediate for five cents to buy tobacco-for something-for any- will find an overwhelming majority in nearly every Southern State, ready and willing, yea eager to bow the The recruiting officers get so much per capita and they knee to the uncouth Baal that has squatted in the White House at Washington. Therefore does Seward venture to make such promises-to indulge in such assurances of success to result from the operations of the would appear to be the opinion generally entertained in lution, and even at the best the sufferings of this winter formidable naval expeditions which the Lincolnite au must be very severe. The approach of that season is thorities are said to be fitting out, with the view of efpart, at least, of the force which is said to have sailed looked to with the gloomiest forebodings by all think- feeting landings at different points along the Southern from Hampton Roads on Thursday, is destined for the ing men at the North. A second Northern winter coast. Neither Seward nor anybody else could expect or spontaneous action of citizens lead to any burning North Carolina coast. This may very well be so. Our could hardly be gone through with without revolution the twenty-five thousand men of their boasted expedicoast is peculiar. Immense in length, its elements of All reasonable calculations will be set at nought if the tions to make any serious or permanent impression on strength and of weakness are nearly equal and arise out | war is or can be made to last over a second winter. - | the South, by themselves. No naval expeditions alone could do anything like what is promised; and surely the result of the several trials of arms in Virginia, Mi-souri and Kentucky is not so encouraging to the Federals as on Northern terms within three months, or ever. The Lippitt's Drug Store immediately. whole programme of Federal assurances is based upon the idea of obtaining co-operation from a Union element supposed to exist in the Confederate States.

That this hope is delusive-that this programme must is not unnatural that it should be entertained, or that the Lincolaites should be kd to suppose that there yet slumbered some embers of that Unionistic fire which, a few brief month since, blazed out into such a fierce flame of denunciation against all who even leant to our present position. May they not be excused for cherishten the suppose of the transfer of the transfe the Lincolnites should be led to suppose that there yet present position. May they not be excused for cherishing the hope, however unfounded, that these embers, supposed by them still to maintain a smouldering vitalited Breckinridge Democrats to Congress. We do not ty, might again be blown into a flame, when they find know what other officers were voted for. The party a pretty carefully arranged effort on the part of influenwhich seems to have carried the election in the city is tial politicians to pull the ropes so as to place the powsneered at by the Republicans as the "Secessionists." er and prestige of the new government in the hands of They call themselves the "Friends of Peace." This is those who had most bitterly stigmatized it at the time worth anything at all simply as an indication-some- of its birth, and most vehemently striven to strangle it thing that may assume form before this time next year. during the period of its infancy. When tickets for In coming South our informant worked his way electors of a Confederate President are twisted and through Maryland and got across the Potomac in a changed around even in North Carolina to suit gentle boat. The people in that portion of Maryland between men of peculiarly marked anti-Confederate antecedents. the Chesapeake and the Potomac are all right. By who cannot but feel that the moral effect must be hurtsome means goods of any kind can be got on to and sold ful abroad-must tend to disseminate and sustain mis-Mr. Seward bases his assurances to the diplomatic corps, that this little affair of the insurrection in the South

> For these reasons we really do think that sound policy requires that we should vote for no electoral ticket that does not, by its antecedents and otherwise, carry with it the full expression of an idea—the full endorsement of a policy,-the policy of definite, final, irrevocable separation. We do not wish to impugn men's momen composing the Register-Standard ticket, we do ment for a further supply of printing paper.

We support in preference that which we publish, placing the name of Mr. McKay, of Fayetteville, in e of Mr. Shepherd of the same place, who declines terday. They are to be employed for coast defence probably at Fort Caswell or Fort Fisher or some other point.

They are to be employed for coast defence probably at Fort Caswell or Fort Fisher or some other point.

There would seem to be something in it.

and in placing them in that un surance is made with a double purpose. - The first is to so apply to candidates for Congress-that while it would keep the representatives of foreign powers quiet on the surely be wrong to make an exclusion against all who men who live in the vicinity of Neill's Eddy, or the subject of cotton and commerce generally, and thus de were not original Secessionists, it would be equally keep his own people quiet under the ordeal through its object, and taken the form of settled rancour against any factious and " precipitating " impulse.

> The Motts Again. We are this morning in receipt of the following not

FAYETTEVILLE, Cct. 26th, 1861 Messis. Fullon & Price:—By some disagreement of the mails the Journal does not reach us until the 3d day after publication. If the fault is not corrected it will injure the circulation of your paper here, which will be regretted by all true men, as the Journal has always been of the right

s, yet what can we do? We have no earthly means of approaching the department at Richmond. would state with all humility, however, and without or fair dealing. Upon such, reasoning would be thrown grumbling, although our throat is being "haggled," as Old Abe would facetiously observe, that we are in receipt of a letter from Mr. W. R. Bell, postmaster at to arrive in time to connect with the mail train from These motives are sufficiently strong to induce Mr. the North going South, arrive say at 31/2 or 4 P. M.,

seems is " not in the bond." It is certain that the stage is made to connect with ship, would not commit himself to the expression of such | It is certain that the stage is made to connect with | all the arms, and they, of course, had the upper hand. On views,—and we feel certain that he has so committed | trains to and from Wilmington, but strangely enough | man declared that "he was a Union man and not ashame

THE PRISONERS are multiplying on our hands and the tempt to subjugate the whole South by force of arms yankees will not exchange. It is said, but we do not 'Northern brethren v of the Sumner and Billy Wilson answer was, laughing, "You may add these words, if trying to get soldiers in Canada, Ireland, Italy and

IN A SORT of running biography of the officers of a Pennsylvania regiment, the New York Herald dwells with considerable unction upon one Lieut. Col. Korpo.

nay, a pseudo Polish exile. It praises particularly his nay, a pseudo Poish exhe. It praises particularly his agrility. Korponay is a dancing master. We don't think he can run faster, though he may jump higher, than the 20th Indiana b'hoys, who ran along the beaches like sons thereof, when the Confederates from Roanoke

Empty Visls Wanted.

DR. J. A. MILLER, Surgeon of the eightly regiment, will be under obligations to the citizens of Wilmington and the ladies especially, for all empty vials in their possession, such to be used in dispensing medicines to the sick of the regiment at Camp Wyatt and elsewhere. to warrant any hopes or promises of a close of the war Those baving any to spare will please send them to

We would remind our readers that vials cannot be bought, even if the means were provided for their pur-

wharf, foot of Bond street, and placed in custody of the Custom House authorities to await the due process of law.

The above is from a recent Baltimore paper. The Beverly is a schooner that was here during the summer, and was making her way out with an assorted cargo.-

Frying Pan Shoals are off the coast of North Carolina. We hear a rumor that Secretary Seward had ordered the release of the British brig Saran Star, which was taken views leading to conclusions like those upon which Fear, but that the Prize Commissioners still detained her. We cannot vouch for it. We give it to the public as our informant gave it to us,-for what it may be

> ELECTORAL TICKET .- Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq , of Fayetteville, having declined to run as elector in this district, we have substituted the name of Wm. McL. McKay, Esq., of the same town.

NEARLY OUT .- The Norfolk Day Book of Saturday tives at any time-less now than ever before; but grant- says that it has only a supply of paper for four or five ing all that may be claimed for the individual gentle- days longer, and the mills can give but little encourage-

We understand that Mr. Daniel N. McMillan, a pri-

We are requested by Capt. R., to ask of the gentle. month of Livingston, that they will endeavor to recover the body of Mr. McMillan, and give it a decent inter-

WE ARE requested to state that DuBrutz Cutlar

WE REGRET to learn from the Asheville News, that Dr. James A. Dickson, of Burke county, has died of camp fever contracted in the camp at Yorktown, Va He was first Lieutenant in Captain Avery's company Dr. Dickson was an elector on the Breckinrides ticket last fall. A good speaker, a fluent debater, and a clever man, he was generally and deservedly popular

Papers or Candidates that will understand us as say ing what we distinctly disavow and carefully guard against, must do so intentionally and for a purpose of their own, but surely not to subserve the ends of truth away, and explanation useless and undignified.

MILITARY LIFE requires food. Unfortunately civil life cannot be supported in full vigor in the total ab sence of physical nourishment. We wish our up country friends could send down a little flour, and that the railroads could carry a few barrels for families here to eat. After supplying the troops we wish they could squeeze through a little of the "staff of life" for the rest of mankind" and also women-and-children-kind

SEE NOTICE of meeting at the Town Hall this after noon-also of entertainment to-night at the Theatre We trust that both will be fully attended.

THEY publish some queer things in the northern papers about North Carolina, as witness the following from a Hatteras correspondent of the New York To

When the news came that Fort Hatteras was taken by the When the news came that Fort Hatterss was taken by the United States, a serious turn was given to the popular mind, and some were in favor of having the State, by its legislature, resolve itself back into the Union. Hereupon sides were taken and blows were struck. The Secessionists had time a company of men were assembled in a store and exasked the Secessionists if they knew how much the old stars and stripes cost? He said he did, for he fought under them, and saw them when first raised, and that he would never recegnize another At this he was taken, his head half shaved, a plaster put on, and the plaster covered with tar, and the tar with feathers, and then he was hurled into the street. Who would think that a soldier of Washington would eve ton himself was once almost worshipped as if he were god? How long will Americans allow such things to be? Now that's rich, especially the part about the nose.

to take them and ask no foolish questions of each other.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—Gents:—The members of the 3d Reg't N. C. S. T., beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a box containing clothing and hospital supplies from the Soldiers' Aid Society of Wilmington.

For this additional evidence of their kindness, we desire o return our sincere thanks, and trust that their patrioti

gaged, and to which every true Fouthern heart and lover erty is in some way contributing, may be triumphant rewarded now and hereafter.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, in the wise dis ur esteemed brother, I'BEWREY W. JACKSON, therefore, Resolved, That while we keenly feel, and deeply deplored loss in the death of brother Jackson, we submit to ill of God without a murmur or complaint, knowing that

Resolved, That we are admonished by the removal of brother Jackson, of our own mortality, and that it become us as accountable beings to Almighty God to make the needed preparation for the eventful hour of death. Resolved. That we deeply and tenderly sympathize with the bereaved family of our brother, and pray that God maj be to his widow, a husband and a father to his children. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to family of brother Jackson, and also to the Wilmington Journal and Fayettevill Observer, for publication.

MILES P. OWEN, H. J. HOBBS, JOHN VANN.

HEAD QUARTERS 3D INPANTRY. N. C. STATE TROOPS, Camp Howe. Acquia Creek, Va., Oct. 26, 1861.

essre. Fullon & Price, Dear Sirs: Having never seen in your paper a list of offi ers of our Regiment, I have thought that it might per haps interest some of your readers to know who we all at he more especially as a great many of us are from ington. Colonel, Gaston Meares, Wilmington,

Adjutant, Wm. A. Cumming,
Surgeon, Jas. F. McRee,
Ass't do. K. Black. Fayetteville,
2d do. do. J. C. Walker, Wilmington,
3d do. do. John Black, New Hanover.
Company A.—Capt. R. H. Drysdale, Greene Comity; lst
Lieut. Best, do.; 2d do. Albritton. do.; 2d de. Williams, do.
Company B.—Capt. S. D. Thruston, Bruswick county;
lst Lieut. J. B. Brown, Duplin county; 2d do. T. Cowan,
Wilmington; 2d do. G. Ward, Duplin county.
Company C.—Capt. Peter Mallett. Fayetteville; lst Lieut.
Brown do. 2d do. Mallett, do. arman, do; 2d do. Horne, do.; 2d do. Mallett, do. ompany D.—Capt. Edward Evage, Wilmington: 1st Lt.—, 2d do. E. G. Mearea, 60.; 2d do. John F. VanBok-

telin, do.
Company F.—Capt. M. L. F. Redd, Onslow county; 1st Lieut. Ennett, do.; 24 do. Moore, do.; 2d do. Porter, do.
Company F.—C. W. M. Parsley, Wilmington; 1st Lt.
, 2d do. B. Radeliffe, do.; 2d do. J. W. Runciman,

Watters, do.; 2d do. Gaylard, do.; 2d do. Craige, do. Company K.—Capt. D. Williams, New Hanover; 1st I.t. Armstrong, do.; 2d do. Bannerman, do.; 2d do. Hand, do.

NON COMMISSIONED STAFF. Hospital Nurse, Kennedy, "F. Wilmington, Drum Mejor, Marshall, "F, "

SWALL (HARCE AVD. ICE are about equally scarce, we judge, in Bichmond. A triend who has just returned from that city says that going into a fashionable saloon, with a triend to get a drink, his attention was attracted by a placered next. placard posted over the bar to the effect that drinks were ditteen cents each, no change would be given for bills, axcept on heavy discounts; and that gentlemen would refrain from eating the ice left in their glasses after drinking! That's what may be called an ice specimes of economy.

I deem it neither more nor less than right for some one in this regiment to acknowledge, for the information of friends at home, and as an act of justice to the citizens of Wilmington, the many kindnesses that have been extended to us by the residents of this place. We feel that we are among friends. We know that our sick, especially, have received every attention at the hands of the noble ladies of your own, who have supplied innumerable necessaries and comforts, such as their thoughtful care suggested, and their ind generosity prompted them to contribute. Those who

have experienced this kindness will not forget it. It is to be regretted that the hasty prejudice of one of our number should have tended to place the relations of the number should have tended to place the relations of the country has prevented an earlier meeting, and regiment and the people of Wilmington in a wrong light that the Executive Committee, in fixing the time and regiment and the people of Whilington is inhospitable before the world by representing the latter as inhospitable and discourteous. But all that is past. We are all engaged in one glorious cause, and as the soldier continues to andure the inevitable hardships incident to this struggle, he for us, and that allog the set suppose the ladies of ladies of the South, and not least suppose the ladies of AN INVINCIBLE. the town of Wilmington.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., Oct. 28th, 1861.

Editors of the Journal:
Gents: You will please do me the favor to acknowledge through your paper, the many obligations of the 30th Regi-N. C. Volunteers to the cit zens of Wilmington, for the numerous acts of country and kindness extended our liegiment, (and especially the sick.) during our stay in your and even since our arrival here. This feeling of de is universal, from the highest officer to the humour ranks. And, while from rotions of Lemit to mention individuals by name, who were so active in deeds of charity, I can assure them individualher will be mentioned, and remembered too, by he grateful friends in the family circles of those whom the hand of affliction had stricken down away from the com-

To the ladies of Wilmington—to the Medical profession—to the Soldiers Aid Society especially—to the citizens genetate the Soldiers Aid Society especially—to the citizens genetate the Soldiers Aid Society especially—to the citizens generally—for numerous acts of hospitality and kindness, I am not impaired its powers of usefulness

Association were never brighter, and that by the blessing of Providence, the difficulties of the times have not impaired its powers of usefulness To the ladies of Wilmington—to the Medical profession authorized and requested to edgements of the 30th Regiment N. C. V. EUGENE GRISSOM, Act'g Surgeon.

Semi-Official Explanations Respecting the Reported Recognition of the Confederates by the Spanish Au-

The following is an efficial translation of an editorial article which appeared in the Gaceta de la Hibana, of

the 2d inst.:

The steamer Columbia arrived at this port the day before yesterday, bringing us the New York papers, in which we find a multitude of articles in which it is assumed that the Governor-General of Cuba declares in favour of the people of the South, in which is affirmed ing officially the flag of the Confederation, and in which it is stated positively that Spain has declared herself hostile to the Federal Government. This news comes to the honour of Spain, to the loyalty with which she is acting in all matters relating to the dissensions which agitale the United States; and, above all, to the laws of sions most calamitous, as they cannot fail to be, when such premises are once laid down.

For the purpose of preventing public opinion from going astray or from accepting as incontestible affirmations which are only the phantasy of the patrons of nearly 500 feet to the basin below. these papers, we are duly authorized to relate the facts which have, perhaps, given room for such interpretations, has really occurred becomes known. Here are the circumstances:

addressed to the Governor-General of the Island a com- ary next .- Fay. Obseaver. munication, in which was enclosed another from the Consul of the United States at that city, asking that he should interpose his authority so that the captain of the sloop Noank, from Charleston, under the Southern flag should acknowledge his consular authority, and failing to do so, should be compelled to leave the port. The pretension of the Consul could not seem other than strange, but the government of the island, constant ever to its purpose of forming its decisions deliberately, and the more when the question concerns a country which, with no little frequency excites discussions which are apt to be without precedents, consulted the Comare apt to be without precedents, consulted the mandant-General of Marine of this naval station.

This is the Lincoln adherents. distinguished functionary, in an extended and wellreasoned report, demonstrated that the sloop coming from Charleston, the chief port of South Carolina-one of the secoded States, and at this time at war with the Government at Washington-it was plain she could a clearance from the Federal authorities, which have no existence at that point; that the flag of the Southern Confederacy has not been recognized, but is tolerated by the Government of her Majesty-a toleration founded on the state of war in which the States of all the South find themselves with those of the North; a toleration which is also the necessary consequence of the neutrality of Spain in that strife; a toleration, in fine, which reconciles our political relations with the Government at Washington to these, commercial in their nature, which we have not renounced, and ought not to renounce, as, to do that, would be equivalent not to admit to our ports vessels from the South, because they do not bear the flag or a clearance from their enemies. The Federal Government may, by blockade, prevent Southern vessels from going to sea; but that right does not extend to a requirement that we also should close our ports; it was quite rational that the sloop Noark should refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Consul, because she peither arrived under the flag of that Government, nor with a clearance from the authorities at Washington; that, in such cases, she could neither submit to the authority of the Consulate, nor could the submission be of effect, because, to exist, the Consul himself would be obliged to authorize her clearance under the Southern flag, or refuse it. It is not to be supposed he could do the first, and the second would be equivalent to making a prize within a Spanish port, and with the assistance of its authorities; that, in consequence of all this, the result was that the Noank was cleared from Matanzas under the same flag with which she entered, and

person presenting the report, it was not possible to ac-In view of an argument so well founded, and holding in great respect the terms of the royal decree of the 17th June, in which her Majesty had directed that the most strict neutrality must be observed; the question was settled, not by dictating a circular, as is said in an equivocal manner, nor dispatching secret orders, nor even by issuing the imaginary proclamation, but by providing, as a provisional measure, what shall be done with the Noank and other vessels that may be in a like condition until there should be an express and definite decision by the supreme Government. This measure embraces the three points following:

in the same form as other foreign vessels whose nations

are without accredited Consuls, shutting out the pre-

tensions of the Consuls, to which, in the opinion of the

First-The admission into the privileged ports of vessels, under the Confederate flag, engaged in lawful commerce, when the documents they exhibit do not suggest any suspicion of piracy, fraud, or other crime punishable by the laws of all nations.

Secondly-That once within the port, they will be, under safeguard of the neutrality proclaimed, free from molestation by any foreign agent, while carrying on the lawful business of lading or unlading, or sailing there-

Thirdly-That both the naval authorities at all the ports, as well as those controlling the financial matters, are to consider vessels in this category, and in all that

ports, as well as those controling the manners matters, and it as the control of this category, and in all that relates to their cutry and clearance, as arriving from foreign countries, which have no accretical Consulis on territory.

Of this determination notice was given to the Goremon of Matanzas, the naval commander, and the Intendent General of the Hacienda Real, that each might in what pertained to his duty, experate in giving it effect. It was also made known to the Minister of her Catholic Majasty at Washington, as it is done in repect of everything which, directly or indirectly, may concern the interest of the Federal Government; and lastly, it was submitted to ther Majasty, who will in die seaso approve or disapprove, or annul, as she may concern the interest of the Federal Government; and lastly, it was submitted to the radject, who will indice season approve or disapprove, or annul, as she may concern the interest of the Federal Government; and lastly, it was submitted to the radject, who will indice season approve or disapprove, or annul, as she may concern the interest of the Federal Government; and lastly, it was submitted to the radject, who will indice season approve or disapprove, or annul, as she may concern the interest of the Federal Government; and lastly, it was submitted to the radject, who will indice season approve or disapprove, or annul, as she may concern the interest of the Federal Government; and lastly, it was submitted to the radject, who will indice season approve or disapprove, or annul, as she may longe proper.

Loyalty and delicacy were carried, according to our advices, to the externe of not publishing or circulating the matter until the definitive decision declares whether or not it is to be adopted as a general measure. Can it now be said that such conduct on the part of the chief when the respect of the proper control o protection to tre Confederates, nor does it mean anything else than the observance of the most rigid neutrality, without prejudice to the interests of commerce, which prejudice to the interests of ought to be so much respected, and which until now the very people who spread the alarm have pretended to

tend that the neutrality proclaimed should be construed Government of the United States, towards which Spain | ment will be given. maintains such honourable relations, the appreciation of conduct which can only become an illeonstruction from

respect so much. Would the friends of the North pre-

those who listen to no councils but those of passion, and would wish all the Governments in the world to act in accordance with their desires, their caprices and their

State Educational Association of North-Carolina, The Annual Meeting of State Educational Associaion of North-Carolina, for the current year, will be held in Greensboro, on Tuesday the 19th of November, at seven o'clock, P. M.

Delegates will be passed over the Railroads at half fare, and entertained during the meeting free of cost.

It is hardly necessary to say that the unsettled condition of the country has prevented an earlier meeting, and place, have endeavored to consult the convenience of the larger number of the members of the Association.

is cheered by the conviction that all the good and noble are for us, and that among our truest friends, we may count the active exertions on the part of all the most of the country demanding the most active exertions on the part of all who hold position of responsibility towards the public; and never was there a time when teachers, authors, and friends of education should labor with better prospects of immediate usefulness to the State.

its career of nationality, and upon the actors at present the numerous acts of courtesy and kindness extended our on the stage will depend, under God, the character and future destiny of this Young kepublic.

No portion of this generation hold places of more importance than those occupied by the persons engaged in the cause of education, and we cannot but hope that our educators will be fully impressed with a sense of their obligations, and rise to the dignity of the crisis in which they are placed.

We are happy to announce that the prospects of our

(C. H. WILEY, Sup. Com. Sch. Ex. Com. J. D. CAMPBELL, Rec. Sec. U. C. COLE, Cor. Sec.

October 22ad, 1861. Newspapers of the State will cofer a public favor by publishing the above.

COAL .- We are glad to hear that after a good many disappointments and delays, the bringing down of coal from the Egypt mine has been resumed, and that a boat load will leave here to-morrow morning, destined for Charleston, via the Wilmington and Manchester railroad. The interruptions to the business have been unfortunate, but we trust they are now overcome, and that the existence of a proclamation to such effect, recogniz- Mr. McClane, with his accustomed energy, which has ustained him through all the disappointments about Deep River navigation and of fire-damp explosions, will ow begin to realize the full and profitable results of his long and skilful labors in unearthing the wealth of that wooderful region of our State. In these labors he has persevered for years, and deserves not only pecuniary benefits but a grateful appreciation by those who are interested in the prosperity and character of our State. with commentaries in a thousand forms, and all offensive long and skilful labors in unearthing the wealth of that truth, because they spring from a supposition, not mistaken merely, but completely false, leading to conclute the only one, North or South, who Las gone to work in a scientific way, not content with a mere skim- of the Great Eastern when she was launched. The cylinders ming of the interior mineral at the outcropping, (which would only serve to damage the character of the rich coal below,) but working his way, at a great expense,

It is expected that in a few days the quantity will be sufficient to require a daily instead of a tri-weekly train and we shall do it in the briefest manner, and with scant of cars. When the roas is finished to the mouth of comments, because any such are needless as soon as what the shaft, the transportation will be greatly facilitated. And there are now about 400 hands employed upon the 2½ miles to that point, by the three contractors, who Under date of August 22, the Governor of Matanzas hope to complete their contracts and the road in Janu-

> INTELLIGENCE FROM THE WEST .- By Fort Smith advices to the 17th inst., later information has been obtained of the state of affairs among the Indian tribes. A messenger had arrived at Fort Smith, on the evening of the 16th, who reported that there was considerable excitement among the upper tribes, and that Opotherty-five tons per twenty-four hours.
>
> At the close of her veyage of two hundred and twenty EYOHO, one of their disaffected chiefs, was at the head of about 2,000 men. A large number of negroes, belonging to Southern Indians, had run away, and the Lincoln adherents.

Mr. Holmes, from the Creek agency had also arrived. He says that Col. McIntosh's regiment is moving up towards the upper Creeks, and Col. Drew's Cherokee regiment is also on the march for that region. It is honot come protected by the flag of the Union, nor with ped that the delegation sent by Mr. Ross to Opother-EYOHOHO will settle matters amicably. There is no doubt but that Lincoln's emissaries have been at work among the upper Creeks.-Richmond Examiner.

The Attack on the Seminole.

A private letter from a gentleman on board the U.S. steam-sloop Seminole, on her late trip from Washington to Old Point, has been published in the Philadelphia Bulletin. The following are extracts: U. S. STEAM-SLOOP SEMINOLE,

Off Fortress Monroe, Oct. 16, 1861. We arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock, having left Washington yesterday morning. Nothing very remarkable occurred on the way down to Quantico creek. At that point the steamer Pocahontas, which was some miles ahead of us, threw three or four shells into the under date of the 22nd says: bushes at Evansport, or Shipping Point, Va. The fire was not returned, and she proceeded on her way.

As we neared the Point, at 101/2 A. M., our decks were cleared for action, all hands at quarters, hatches and other celebrities, were there. None failed to admire closed and every thing ready. At 10.45 they opened the drill, but all execrated the infinitely doleful and rion us, with rifled shot and shell, from three batteries, diculous tune (they play but one) played by the four two on the bank and one about 400 yards inland, at and twenty buglers. That tune could not by any pos-Evansport. These shot fell twenty rods short. The sibility have been any other tune than the tune the old Seminole returned the fire briskly, and with effect, from her pivot gun and two medium 32 pounders. We kept on our course, returning their fire during thirty-five minutes, and receiving theirs during forty-five. We Onslow, as an Independent Candidate in the Third District,

the horizon, while they were hid in earth and bushes. We ceased firing at 11.25, A. M., after which they sent several ricocheting shots-and all handsome onesat our water line, which luckily tell short. We expended twenty-three shells, several-particularly those planted by Captain Gillis in person-with good effect. They sent us at least thirty rifled balls and shells, all splendidly aimed, their guns being evidently well manned. Some of their shot and shell went over us, about eight or nine feet clear of the deck, and only a few feet above my head. These fell or burst from twenty to forty rods beyond on our port side. Some burst just outside, before reaching us, and some just over our heads. Fragments of shells flew about the deck and splinters in thousands.

We were struck eleven times. One ball cut away the main stays, scattering bits of iron chain down on the deck. One shot through and shivered the mizzen-mast. Several banged clear through the ship, in at one side and out at the other. One rifled ball came through in that way, struck and carried away the brass hand-rail guard around the engine hatch, and went out through the opposite side of the ship. This ball went within five feet of me, and sent a piece of brass, bent double like a boomerang, whizzing over my head. How the balls do hiss, and the shells sing aloud-a perfectly distinct, fascinating, locust-like song; but growing louder and faster as they come nearer, plunging, bissing, and bursting through the air. I was never under fire before, but I never was cooler in my life. I stood by my capstan and took my notes of the time and the effect of the balls both ways, jumping out of our own smoke to see in Duplin County, DANIEL JONES, Esq., in the 75th year where the balls lodged, &c.,—all just as a matter of

cleared for action during the day.

RARE OPPORTUNITY :

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a man thoroughly qualified by shutting up our ports to the commerce of the South? to take charge of SALT WORKS, and competent to car-Let us leave the reply to these questions to men of ry on and superintend the manufacture of Salt by boding, common sense and impartiality, as we leave to the evaporating. &c., &c. A good salary and constant employ-

For particulars, enquire at this office.

40-12t .- 9-2m*

Trial-Trip of the Iron Ship Warrior

Trial-Trip of the Iron Ship Warrior.

The English iron-clad war steamer Warrior made her first sea-going trip on the 19th of September. The I ondon Times gives an interesting account of it from which the following is extracted:

She answers her helm like a yacht, was most astonishingly free from vibration or movement. even going at speed, as eemed light and buo aut to the gestle swell she met with here and there, and above all, even in her unfavorable condition as to a foul bottom and the launching cleats being on, made her way through the water faster than the average of quick sea-going mail steamers. It only wanted a stiff breeze and heavy beam sea in the channel to make the trial perfect; but neither of these was she fertunate enough to meet. Before the middle of next month, however, she will be out of her dry-dock at Portsmouth—at least, completely reedy for sea—when it is stated she is to take a cruise in search of bad weather.

Buch a search is likely to be crowned with success at this season. Such a search is likely to be crowned with success at this

rger number of the members of the Association.

The ersaing meeting is one of great importance, the tuation and hopes of the country demanding the most etive exertions on the part of all who hold position of aspensibility towards the public; and never was there a lime when teachers, authors, and friends of education hould labor with better prospects of immediate usefulless to the State

We are now in a country that has just commenced its career of nationality, and upon the actors at present on the stage will depend, under God, the character and future destiny of this Young Kepublic.

Season.

The Warrior is now nearly complete. Her internal fittings have been arranged, her stores and armament taken on board, and the iron tower on her deck erected, but so on board, and drawing twenty-five feet nine inches forward and twenty-six feet three inches aft. The Thames was blocked with craft, and only the Warrior's ready obedience to her helm saved her from various unpleasant chances of grounding or of running over versels. The engines were moving easily at thirty-four to thirty-six revolutions, but, after passing Gravesend, the rate was increased to forty.—Off Sheerness, an admiral was saluted with fifteen guns from the Warrior's sixty-eight pounders. The Times says: from the Warrier's s'xty-eight pounders. The Times says: Much interest was evinced by those on board to observe the effect of the concussion of these heavy ordnance on the great ship, and, shove all, to see what foundation there was for the rumor that her narrow ports would keep in smoke enough to almost suffocate the men on the main deck. The result, as usual, quite upset the predictions of the alarmists.

The shock of each gun was sharp and sudden, but less than half what is felt on the same occasion in wooden ships, no matter what their size. Of smoke on the main deck there The Warrior's armament at present consists of two 100pounder and four 49 pounder Armstrongs on her upper deck, with two 25 pounder Armstrongs for field-pieces and boat guns. The whole of her main deck guns, 36 in number. are all solid 68-pounders of 95 cwt. each. No other vessel

in the world has such a terrific battery. Eight or ten of these midship guns on each side may, probably, hereafter be changed for 100-pounder Armstrongs, but a certain proportion of 68-pounders will always be kept, partly to throw shells filled with molten iron, and partly because there is a most decided opinion in the navy that for close range they are a very batter than the Armstrong itself. are even better than the Armstrong itself. Once at sea the engines were moved at the rate of forty to forty eight revolutions, with twenty pounds of stear, and thus at three-fourth speed the vessel si ed along at the rate of fourteen and one half miles an hour.

It is believed with the engines at 53 her speed will be fuly 16 miles per hour. Nominally yielding a force of 1,250 norse power, her engines are said to have a real power of 6,000. The cylinders are 9 teet 4 inches in diameter, and they require an evaporation of 16,250 gallons per hour. The tubes. The boilers are each 44 feet 4 inches high. The Weight of the Warrior complete would be within 1,000 tons are placed 7 feet below the line at which any fire of the enemy could reach them. The weight of the piston and the parts connecting it with the crank is no less then 13

The steam shaft is forged in one piece of mailable iron, thirty feet long and twenty inches in diameter, having two cranks in its length cut out of the solid. The screw, 24 feet in diameter, made entirely of gun metal, and weighing about twenty tons, is one hundred and twenty feet from the engines, and is connected with the main shaft by a succession of shafts, each twenty-six feet long by eighteen inches in diameter. The screw alley is nine feet wide by seven feet high, and at the stern there is the usual well, fitted with be hoisting apparatus for raising the screw to the deck .-The bearings on which the screw works are lined with fignum vuæ, a very beautiful, economical, and simple application, by which the immense cost of repairs from the effect of friction on the old brass bearings reduced to a nominal amount. The consumption of coal for fuel for full steaming will be at the rate of about one hundred and twen-

miles, the Warrior was taken into the Portsmouth dry-dock.

passed through Capital Square. A finer body horseman was never seen in Richmond. They will render the

Battalion of G. V., to which is attached a battery of Light Artillery; nineteen Companies in all. The whole of this force is under the immediate cammand of Col. G. W. C. Lee, Aid-de-Camp to the President.

These troops are under the most admirable discipline. and present a very handsome appearance when on parade, and great activity and precision in drill, both the injuntry and artillery.—Goldsboro' Tribune, 9th inst.

"THREE LITTLE PIGS AND A BUBTAILED SOW."-A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury,

"The drill yesterday afternoon, of Ransom's Regiment of Cavalry attracted a large assemblage, in spite of the raw, windy weather. The President, his wife,

WE ARE AUTHORIZED to announce F. D. Koonce. of were a fine target for them - a slow steamer clear against | for a seat in the First Congress of the Confederate States under the Permanent Constitution. Sept. 18th, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HEDRICK & RYAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Ryan is authorized to settle the busi-J. J. HEDRICK, ness of the firm. J. H. RYAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 4th, 1861.

The business of the firm of HEDRICK & RYAN will be closed immediately. The remainder of the stock will be sold at greatly reduced prices, for CASH. All accounts are stopped from this day. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle by cash or note with-J. H. RYAN. out delay. Oct. 4th, 1861.

	Wilming	ton Distr	let.	RTH ROUND.
Oct.	12. 13-N	orth East		Herring's Cha
	19, 20-5		66	 Smithville.
	26, 27-8		**	 Cokesbury.
Nov.		ilmington		 Front Street.
"	7. 8-B		***	 Windsor.
	9. 10-E		44	Elizabethtown
	16. 17-0			 Queen's lown.
		ilmington		Fifth Street.
	10, 21			F. DEEMS, P. E.

DIED.

THE ELEGANT BUTTON: the elegant Confederate Uniform, Oct. 29. for sale by the piece At BALDWIN'S.

FOR CONFEDERATE UNIFORMS, at Oct. 29. BALDWIN'S, Wilmington, N. C. THE LACE—The Gold Lace—used on officers' Uniform can be supplied by BALDWIN. 1 can be supplied by Oct. 29. TOWELS! TOWALS!-At

BALDWIN'S

BY TELEGRAPH

FOR THE JOURNAL

The news for the three days succeeding our last issue was not of paculiar importance. The fuller reports of the fight near Leesburg. Virginia, in which a large body of Federalis s were repulsed and driven back over the Potomac by a Confederate force much inferior in number, is fully confirmed, with additions which show that the affair was much more glorious and important than had been at first reported.—The Confederate troops were commanded by Col.. now General, Evans, of South Carolina; the Federals were under a General Stone, but the portion engaged is said to have been under the immediate command of Senator Baker, of Oregon, now holding the rank of Colonel in the Lincoln army. Baker fell covered with wounds. He fought gallantly

"ranic." The Confederate troops fought under great dis-advantages. The Confederate loss will not be over 150 to

175; the Federal loss in prisoners alone will be probably five times that amount, to say nothing of killed and weun-A circumstantial report of the battle at Leesburg states he result thus:

Federal prisoners taken, 726; artillery, four pieces; stand f arms, 1600; and a quantity of clothing.

The Confederate force engaged amounted to fifteen hundred and the Federal confederate force engaged. dred, and the Federal at least seven thousand. The Confederate loss is one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. The Federal loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is near

A subsequent report that Leesburg had been occupied by wenty thousand Federals is without foundation, as sundry other reports appear to be, as, for instance, all series of ru-mors of a general engagement in the lower peninsula between the York and James Rivers. Secretary Seward having sent a circular to the Northern Governors requesting them to prepare for the contingency of a Ecropean war, by fortifying their coasts, a panic in Wall Street and a fall in Federal Stocks has been the result,

the impression being that the advice is not merely general, but that on the contrary Seward has some present reason A gentleman, said to be intelligent, who has succeeded reaching Richmond from Washington City, says that the incoln forces in Maryland, Virginia and the district of

olumbia reach ful y two hundred thousand. Things in Kentucky remain nearly as before; at least the telegraphic reports do not change the relative strength of parties there, though there appears to be an impression tole ably well-founded, that the Confederate cause is gradually and surely drawing to itself all the best and most re-liable elements of Kentucky society. The fighting stock is on the Southern Side in Kentucky beyond all odds.

Fremont was to have been removed on the 22nd and a General Hunter to take his place. General Johnston has taken command of the Confederate troops in Missouri, which will give system and or neistency to our gallant but somewhat desultory operations in that State. All that can be done in that gallant State will be required.

The Potomac is closed good to Federal vessels.

The Confederate Court at Charleston has affirmed the constitutionality of the Bequestration Act, and of course its velidity against the demurrers of Messra. Petigru and

A report dated at Lynchburg, Va., on the 25th, says that a gen'leman reached there that morning, who left Floyd's command on the 20th, and says that the Federals have evacuated the Kanawna velley, and that General Floyd was marching for Kentucky when he lett. Perhaps so.

Much talk has been made in the Northern papers, and much concern manifested South in reference to a vast naval expedition said to be getting ready to sail—destined to strike at some point South. It has served the Northern purpose better by its delay in sailing than it could have done the parts connecting it with the crank is no less than 13 tons, the stroke 4 feet, and the number of revolutions calculated at 50 per minute. Here, then, is a weight of 13 tons moving backwards and forwards 100 times in that brief expedition is on foot and far advanced, and that they will of remarkable strength in men and arms. As for the speculations indulged as to their destination, or destina-tions, one thing may be taken for granted, and that is, that though the tining may be taken for given that they are looked for, or where ample provision has been made for their reception and entertainment. May it not be possible that the large fleet of heavy vessels getting ready at Newport News, at the upper end of Hampton Roads may washington and Alexandria in a combined attack on the batteries at Evansport with the view of getting in the rear

> the Confederate army? On Mouday of this week the telegraph brought news that consequence of important results anticipated that day at has been developed, although the impression continues that we are on the eve of important actions. Some correspondence has taken place between Lord

of these batteries and of course turning the right flank of

fects, who, Lord Lyon says, were arrested on suspicion, Seward replies that the innocency of these men having been shown, on investigation, they have been liberated.—

was never seen in Richmond. They will render the Southern cause good service.

Richmond Dispatch, 25th inst.

Richmond Dispatch, 25th inst.

Arrival of Troops.

On Saturday last, a number of Confederate troops arrived in Goldsboro', and are now encamped at the Fair Ground. They consist of Col. Wofford's Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. Stovall's Restators Seward had assured the members of the dispatch to the New York Tribune on the 19th, says that Senator Seward had assured the members of the dispatch to the New York Tribune on the 19th, says that Senator Seward had assured the members of the dispatch to the New York Tribune on the 19th, says that Senator Seward had assured the members of the dispatch to the New York Tribune on the 19th, says that Senator Seward had assured the members of the dispatch to the New York Tribune on the 19th, says that Senator Seward had assured the members of the dispatch to the New York Tribune on the 19th, says that Senator Seward had assured the members of the dispatch to the New York Tribune on the 19th, says that Senator Seward had assured the members of the dispatch to the New York Tribune on the 19th, says that Senator Seward had assured the members of the dispatch to the New York Tribune on the 19th, says that Senator Seward had assured the members of the dispatch to the New York Tribune on the 19th, says that Senator Seward had assured the members of the dispatch to the New York Tribune on the 19th, says that Senator Seward had assured the members of the dispatch to the New York Tribune on the 19th, says that Senator Seward had assured the members of the dispatch to the New York Tribune on the 19th, says that Senator Seward had assured the members of the Sewar

plomatic body in Washington, that this little affair of the Southern insurrection would blow over within three months; that the ports would all be opened, and peace and prosperity reign.

This is doubtful. Doubtful whether Seward said it, and still very much so even if he did. A foreign arrival bringing dates to the 8th, says that Prince Napoleon (recently in this country,) had sent the Emperor Napoleon an important State paper on American affairs. Cotton continues to advance in price.

A telegram received on Tuesday mentions a rumour brought to Richmond by passengers from Winchester of an engagement near Romney, the County seat of Hampshire County, Va, between seven thousand Federals and five handred Confederates, in which our people lost all their baggage, many prisoners and sixty houses. Our people must have been surprised. The statement is given for what

Official intelligence was received in Bichmond on Mon-day and in this place next morning, that the Federal fleet had sailed reaward — Its probable destination—being some point on the Southern Coast. This information created some excitement but little or no panic here. We are awaitng events. No one yet knows the destination of the much A collision occurred near Frederickstown, the county seat

of Madison co., Missouri, on the 21st, between a body of Confederates under Jeff. Thompson, and a superior Federal force. We give two accounts of the affair, one Confederate the other Federal. They differ,—a little. Yes!

CO FEDERATS ACCOUNT.—The Memphis Appeal's correspondent under date of Greenville, Missouri, Oct. 22d, says that Gen. Thompson engaged the Federals at Fredericktown on Monday, the 21st. The enemy had 5,000, and the Confederates 1,300 men. After several hours of severe fortiles. fighting Gen. Thompson retreated, with a loss of forty-two. The enemy's lossis reported at over four hundred. They bad five rifled cannon. Gen. Thompson had two common guns. Several officers on both sides were killed.

FEDERAL ACCOUNT.—A dispatch to the St. Louis papers, da'ed Frederickstown, Mo., Oct. 22d, says that the Fed-rals routed the "rebels" under Thompson and Lowe;—the estimated force of the "rebels" was five thousand. The Corederate loss was heavy, and the Federal loss small. The Federals captured four heavy guis, and had two kill d.— Major Garritt and Capt. Hyman, of the Indiana cavairy.

Northern troops in immense numbers are reported as spouring into Kentucky by way of Louisville. The present aspect of things in the West is not so good, but we have to depend mainly on Federal accounts.

We give in full the telegraphs received pesterday up to the hour of going to press in the afternoon.

Sailing of the Federal Fleet. NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 29th, 1861.
Thirty-tix steamers and one transport went to sea at ten o'clock the morning from Hampton Roads.

From Romney_Rumors, &c. RICHWOND, VA., Oct. 29th, 1861.

Passengers from the mountains resulting the withdrawal General Order of the Confederates from Romney, but deny any less to our No. 0. forces. The federals appeared at Romney in large force, while the Confederates had only about six hundred. The Confederates retreated orderly to Winchester, where some apprehensions existed that the Federals would advance on

A number of rumors are shoat in the city to-day locating he Federal invasion at different points, but nothing reliable

is known.

It is also rumored that important news has been brought here by a gentleman just from Washington. But little importance is attached to his communication.

One hundred and fifty sick soldiers, many of them quite

The Legislature of Alabama met on Monday the 28th Mr. Patton of I auderdele was chosen President of the Rr. Patton of I audercale was chosen President of the Senate; Mr. Cremshaw of Butler, Speaker of the House.

The Governor, in his Message, says that if the General Assembly can devise a plan to pay the war tax without collecting from the people at present, he would recommend it to be done, not otherwise. He says that the State has fully twenty seven thousand men in the service of the Confederation of the acy and others organizing, and that the State is patriotical ly united.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS, OCTOBER 30. The market is poorly supplied with Provisions, and prices rule exceedingly high. The transactions for the week have been meagre and confined to retail lots, the want of stock alone preventing transactions. The following are the quo-

ing brought to market, and the stock in butchers' hands is hardly sufficient for present wants. There is a brisk de-mand, and we quote as follows: Beeves on the hoef 64 to The nost of to the second of t

ket, which are readily taken at 23 to 25 cents for hog round, and 25 cents per lb. for hams. There is little or none in retailers' hands, and we notice an active demand BUTTER.—A few small parcels have been received from Virginis, and are retailing from store at 50 cents per ib. COFFEE.—The stock is exhausted, and we therefore omit quotations CORN.—In the absence of receipts the stock has become

quite low, and the quantity remaining in dealers' hands is only about sufficient for present wants. There is a fair demand, and we quote at 60 a 62 cents per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries at 75 cts. per bush.

Esgs—Sell from carts at 20 cents per dozen.

FLOUR—None worthy of note has been received for sev-

eral weeks either by river or railroad, and in consequence the stock has become completely exhausted. There is a brisk demand, and a few lots would sell quick at high prices. In the absence of sales we quote nominally at \$7 25 to \$7 50 for superfine, and \$7 50 to \$7 75 per bbl. for family. Fish—Mullets are brought to market slowly, and sell from carts at \$9 to \$10 per bbl.

LARD—Is scarce, and sells at 25 cents per lb.

Molasses—Bells in the small way at 60 cents per gallon. POTATOES-From carts and boats, Sweet sell at 70 to 75 cents per bushel. POULTRY—Is in demand, and prices rule high. We quote from carts at 20 a 25 cents for half grown, and 30 a 33½ cts.

each for grown fowls.

RICE—There is a fair stock of clean on market, and we quote from first hands at 3 a 31 cents per lb.

EUGAR—Common brown sells at 14 a 16 cents per lb. FALT—Sells at \$8 to \$10 per sack for Liverpool ground, and \$3 per bushel for Alum, and the supply is pretty much exhausted. Some parties are engaged in making Salt on the coast, which is brought to market and sold in lots to

wit at \$3 per bushel. TALLOW - Is wanted, and sells at 121 to 15 cents per 1b. FAYETEVILLE Oct. 28 .- Cotton-The market is firm at 75 for good. Bacon-Very scarce: 23 to 24 cents by the quantity. Flour-Super \$7 to \$7 10.

Spirits Turpentine 174. MILITARY TRAPPINGS.

HAVERSACKS, KNAPFACKS, GAUNTLETS,

BELTS, Pistol Cases, Bowie Knife Cases, Canteens, Gun Straps, Leggins, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Bits, Spurs, Martingales &c., &c., at WILSON'S. &c., &c., at Oct. 39.

CORN SHELLERS AND GRINDSTONES. SINGLE and double wheel Corn Shellers, and Grindstones
Oct. 30. For sale at WILSON'S.

SEQUESTRATION NOTICE. HAVING been appointed by the Judge of the District of the Confederate States of America for the District of North Carolina, Receiver for the District composed of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladev, Robeson and Richmond, I hereby notify every Atto there was a feverish state of excitement in Richmond, in ney, Agent, former Partner, Trustee, or other person hold consequence of important results anticipated that day at ing or controlling within said bistrict, any lands, tenements has been developed although the important controlling within said bistrict, any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Con-federate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render into me an account thereof, and so far as practicable, to place the same in my hands. Any person wilfully failing to do so will be guilty of a high misdemea nor, and liable to be indicted, convicted, fined and impris

cned as provided by law.

And I also notify each and every citizen of the Confede And I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States, speedily to give information to me (as he is required by law) of any and all lands, tenements and hereditaments rights and credits, within the said District, and of every right and interest therein held, owned and possessed or enjoyed by or for any such alien enemy.

Office on Princess street, West door, Journal Building.

EWBRU1Z CUTLAR,

Receiver for the District comprising the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson and Richmond.

October 29th, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR SWEET POTATOES. PROPOSALS are invited for the furnishing of Sweet Potatoes for Troops, in the following quantities and
 Wilmington
 275

 Camp Hopkins
 29

camp Winslow,.... Zeke's Island, ... 234

Parties proposing will state the price charged per bush el, delivered in Wilmington, or at their respective points.—
Peliveries will be made semi-weekly, and in such quantities as may be ordered. Proposals will be opened Oct. 3ist.— When it is necessary to use bags, barrels, or boxes, for transportation, parties proposing will be expected to fur nish them. The packages will be returned. Addressta-undersigned at Wilmington, N. C.
HENRY M. DRANE,

apt. & A. C. S. 39-310-9-310w.

GROCERIES: GROCERIES: E WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends who and Merchants generally, that we have now on hand a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles. Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED to the Jail of New Hanover county, two MULATTO MEN. One gives his name as Jim BEETHCOCK, and says he belongs to Doctor Shubel Coffin, of Guilford county. The other gives his name as JOHN W. GIBSON, and says he belongs to David Wid ders, of Guilford county.

The owners of the above negroes, or either of them are hereby not fied to come forward, prove property, pay charber them away otherwise they will be dealt with

The ges and take them away, otherwise they will be dealt as the law directs. Sheriff of New Hanover county.
44-1w-10-1t WANTED,

VOLUNTEERS FOR CAVALRY.

VOLUNTEERS FOR CAVALRY.

ANTED IMMEDIATELY, 25 or 30 men willing to volunteer in a Cavalry Corps for Confederate service for defence on the coast of North Carolina, for the term of twelve months.

Apply immediately to A. F. NEWKIEK.

Wilmington, N. C. 18-tf-5-tf Fept. 26th, 1861 HEAD QUARTERS 22ND REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA, WILM NGTON, Oct. 28th, 1861.

In obedience to orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated Raleigh, Oct. 24th, 1861, the Commanders of Companies belonging to the 22nd Regiment N. C. Militia, are hereby ordered to assemble their respective Companies once during each week, until further orders, for inspection and drill, with arms and ammunition. JOHN C. McRAE, Col. Com'd'g 22nd Reg't.

THE OBDNANCE MANUAL. BY Adams & Co.'s Southern Express to-day: The Ord-nance Manual for the use of the Officers of the Confed-erate States, 2d edition. For eale at Oct. 29. KELLEY'S Book Store.

THE Ordusance Manual for 1861; Gilliam's Manual for Volunteers and Militia; Confederate States Army Regulations; Notes on Sea Coast Defence, very valuable; The Southern Military Manual: Scott's Military Tactics, 3 vols.; Yolunteer's Hand Book; Hardee's, Gilliam's and Comb's Rifle and Infantry Tactics; Hardee's and Rober's Hand Book of Artillery. MILITARY WORKS.

WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS, DECENT STREET, BELOW MARKET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietors,

the best way they cours.

Hill retreat.

FROM THE SOUTH—ANOTHEE PRIZE, &c.

It was reported on yesterday that the Federal feet was off this Bar, but it has not yet been confirmed.

In the Convictorate Court, Michael McNamara, chayged with emberziling and robbing the mail, pleaded guilty. He was sentenced on one indictment to three months imprison the and one hundred follars fine; and on the second to the years imprisonment.

In the Convictor announces that an armed Confederate vessel has another prize in a tase harbor, and that the passengers and the others. The American Court, which is a large variety of patterns for machinery now in general use in the surrounding country. Will supply 487% of the Courter announces that an armed Confederate vessel has another prize in a tase harbor, and that the passengers and the others. The American Courter in Charleston yesterday—vis: Capt. Richard Bart large of machinery with an assorted carried in Charleston yesterday—vis: Capt. Richard Bart large of machinery and only work. Turpendent of the courter from Hew Orleans, Oct.

Michael Fennessy, and the others. The American Capt.

Michael Fennessy, and the others. The American Capt.

Medical Fennessy, and the others. The American Capt.

A special dispatch to the Courter from New Orleans, Oct.

A special dispatch to the Courter from New Orleans, Oct.

A special dispatch to the Mesilla Times, dated Sept. 18. Mill Saws and Official Courter of the Mesilla Times, dated Sept. 18. Mill Saws and Official Mill Saws a

THE CONFEDERATE OFFICERS' BUTTON.

FOR PRESIDENT, JEFFERSON DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. W. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort. HAYWOOD W. GUION, of Lincoln.

JOHN POOL, of Pasquotank. H. F. BOND, of Lenoir.
L. W. HUMPHREY, of Onslow.
WM. McL. McKAY, of Cumberland.
WELDON N. EDWARDS, of Warren.
Hon. D. S. FEID, of Rockingham. A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph. J. M. LONG, of Cabarrus. 9. ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Iredell. 10. N. W. WOODFIN, of Buncombe.

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OF GEORGIA. ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. W. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort. HAYWOOD W. GUION, of Lincoln. DISTRICTS.

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FOR VICE PRESIDENT. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

JOHN POOL, of Pasquotank.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED at October Term, 1861, of Duplin County Court, as Executrix of Needham Bryan, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased to make payment, and to those having demands against the same to present them dily authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MARGARET J. BRYAN, EX'X.

October 30th .- 10-4tw.

OF MISSISSIPPI.

W. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort. BAYWOOD W. GUION, of Lincoln.

J. M. LONG, of Cabarrus.
ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Iredell. 10. N. W. WOODFIN, of Buncombe.

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10. N. W. WOODFIN, of Buncombe.

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ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

FOR PRESIDENT. JEFFERSON DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. W. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort, HAYWOOD W. GUION, of Lincoln.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1881.

About the Malls_Our Sufferings.

EVEN UNDER the most favorable circumstances, the existing war pressure is felt very severely by the papers in this State, our own among the number; and it is about as much as they can do to bear up under this pressure without being called upon to labor under other difficulties and impediments created by the changing Swansboro' on Saturday the 19th. On Sunday mornschedules on our mail lines, by which, do as we will, we are virtually excluded from any benefit, while the Virginia papers are accommodated at our expense. A letter from Clinton, Sampson county, says, "Now, we receive your paper on the third day after its issue, while we receive the Virginia papers on the day of their issue." This will apply to the whole line supplied by the ket, not being attached to the person, was not Fayetteville and Warsaw stage. Such a discrimination amounts virtually to an exclusion. It cuts us off.

We have done our very best to accommodate the public with the earliest news, sparing no trouble or expense in procuring it. When the present schedule went into operation, we determined to keep our form open until half-nest five o'clock in the afternoon so as to insert the very latest news received by telegraph up to that time, at half-past six o'clock, the Northern at nine o'clock, P. M. This Northern mail leaves by the train which starts from Wilmington at 2:30 A. M., and reaches Warsaw at 5:30 A. M. The stage from Warsaw to taking the stove boat in tow. Fayetteville does not connect with this train but with We will venture to say that there is more taking soundings. between Wilmington and the section of nce, and we think there is more real interest joining county until the third day after its issue, while on Saturday the 12th, carried 25 men. papers published in another State are pushed on the ve-

tainly no excuse for such a detention as this comes to.

If the citizens along the line from Warsaw to Fav the existing arrangements and prefer their continuance, still regard it as a grievance bearing down hard upon us. efforts to sustain ourselves and accommodate the public. crews. If, however, the citizens immediately interested do not prefer this state of things it will no doubt be altered upon their recommendation. The writer of the annex-

CLINTON, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1861. My DEAR FIRS :- I am not one of those who are apt to complain of others, but there is great dissatisfaction pre vailing in our community, in consequence of the recent change in the Schedule on the W. & W. R. R., by which change we are deprived of the pleasure of your valuable paper one day later. Since the jublication of the "daily up to some four weeks since, we invariably received about Nine o'clock, P. M., of the day of its issue; and I can assure you, my dear Sirs, that every person looked forward to the perusal of its contents with feelings of pleasure and be the case. About four weeks ago there was some change in Schedule on the Road so that the Stage does not arrive in our village from Warsaw until about 11 o'clock, and then were necessarily compelled to forego the pleasure of the Journal" until the morrow, and we endured the privation without a murmur. But now we receive your paper on the third day after its issue, when we receive the Virginia papers on the day of their issue. I know the fault is not with you, but I hope you will have it remedied if in your never forget Old Wilmington.

The Richmond Examiner says that no consedepartment by Gen. Magruder, have yet transpired .-The Examiner learns that the reinforcements ordered expedition, about which so much has been said :-The great naval expedition, intended for operations on

tion at this and other ports for some time, will doubtless soon leave for its destination, wherever that may be,—poselse does. sibly New Orleans, or Mobile, or St. Augustine, or Bruns or Wilmington-the reader is at liberty to fix the locality will be seen by our local reports, are already embarked and we hear of preparations for the immediate embarka-Our Baltimore correspondent notes the im portant fact that on Thursday last fifteen thousand troops passed over the Annapolis Railroad from Washington, bound for some unknown destination. This large body of men is undoubtedly intended to form a portion of this great

So it would seem that we are not to be forgotten.

THE PECULIARITY of the position occupied by the Lincoln States in the present struggle, is such as to attract comment of not the most respectful kind from the

Taking out Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, they outnumber the South over three to one. Even with these States, they would be all of two to one. They have in their own hands all the machinery of the old government—all the fleets, all the mints, all the prestige, and yet with all this, we find that they are compelled to appeal to other countries for men-for other nations to do their fighting. According to the Dublin Post, recruiting agents of the Lincoln government had shown themselves in Ireland, but with little success so far. Garibaldi was offered a Major Generalship if he would come over, and we hear about grandsons of Louis Philippe receiving commissions, which will no doubt be very pleasing to Louis Napoleon.

In New York and other Northern cities, all sorts of appeals are made to foreign nationalities as such. Green flags are hoisted, and big green hand bills, ornamented with the "Harp of Erin" are posted around to attract the sons of Saint Patrick, while other devices and appeals are made to the Germans and other foreigners; and even Massachusetts, that went so far a few years ago as to disband all military organizations composed of citizens of foreign birth, now calls upon them as lustily as though she had never burned convents, nor merged herself, en masse into a big Know Nothing lodge. That is queer, and not very creditable, but the queerest part of it is that their calls are responded to. That their regiments are actually filled with the denounced and pro. scribed Irish and Germans, and, sooth to say, most o the war. She has twenty thousand population, and not perience, and picking as innocent and virtuous those t wice as many men in the field. If the comparison ex-

WE HAD the pleasure to meet Wednesday, Lt. Smith of the Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles, who had just returned from Swansboro', having been detailed, in pursuance of the orders of General Anderson, with a detachment of ten men from that troop, to examine into the circumstances connected with the landing of certain Federal forces in the neighborhood of Bogue Inlet, opposite the mouth of the White Oak River, and about twenty miles South of Fort Macon.

Lt. Smith left Camp Winslow, some six miles from Wilmington, on Thurs ay the 17th instant, and got to ing the 20th, he visited the banks where the reported landing took place. Soon after getting over to the banks he discovered the dead body of a man who appeared to have been a United States Marine, judging from his dress. On the body were a navy revolver and a cutlass, also a bayonet and cartridge box. The musfound. Lt. Smith had the body as carefully buried as its advanced state of decomposition would admit.

The people on the banks, fishermen we believe, re the 8th, or the morning of Wednesday the 9th, two boats, containing in all about fifty men from the Federal fleet, landed, or attempted to land, on the banks at the North side of the Inlet. One of the boats got stove in the for the benefit of our subscribers supplied by the North- attempt and three persons drowned. Two bodies have ern and Southern mails. The Southern mail closes here since been found, one of them being the Marine above

The visitors staid until daylight, when three more boats were sent from the fleet and took them off. also

A boat or boats—so the fishermen say—again visited the evening train from the North which reaches War- the banks on Saturday the 12th instant, baving as the saw at 5:01 P. M., so that all letters and papers from report goes, a white flag hoisted. Officers landed and Richmend or Petersburg go right on, while those from moved around, in all probability surveying, for it is pret-Wilmington are kept over until their freshness has ty certain that boats had been engaged for some days in

This is the account given on the banks. Some two country from Warsaw to Fayetteville inclusive than or three muskets and bayonets, and perhaps a pistol or there is between Richmond or Petersburg and those two, appear to have been picked or to have somehow There is even now more trade and more cor- got into possession of the banks people, which they said had come from the stove boat. The Yankee sailors told felt in the news. It is certainly hard that with all our the people that there was fifteen hundred dollars worth efforts our paper cannot reach the county seat of an ad- of property lost by the accident to the boat. The boat,

The fishermen said, however they obtained their is ry day of their issue. At 57 miles from Wilmington formation, that one of the boats that came to shore on our stage lines are made subservient to Richmond 191 Tuesday night had three pecks of shackles. some three pair of these were picked up no doubt in the same way as But even at that we cannot see why our papers should the arms. One of them hangs up in the cassage at the be detained until the third day. There is no reason head of the stairs leading to our printing office, having that we can appreciate for any detention; there is cer- been brought over by Lieut. Smith, as also a "Savage" Navy Revolver, both somewhat rusty.

As no doubt the whole matter will be the subject of etteville, and in and beyond the latter place, approve of an official report, and perhaps of a judicial investigation. we forbear any particular reference to certain circumof course they will not complain of the detention of stances which strongly lead to the suspicion that all is their mail matter from Wilmington, though we must not right among the men on the banks at that point. and even leave ground to believe that they have not told and rendering nugatory, to a certain extent, our best what passed between them and the Lincolnite boats'

Congress.

On the first Wednesday in November, being the 6th day of the month, the people of this State will choose ten persons to represent them in the House of Representatives of the first Congress of the Confederate States held under the permanent constitution.

We had he ped that this election would have been al lowed to pass off without excitement. That public opinion would generally have settled down in favor of some person in each district, and thus anything like a canvass or a contest be avoided. We fear that such will hardly

In the Raleigh district there are-we know not how many candidates speken of, and, from a remark we heard made, we kel assured that party feeling is not at all laid aside there. It has only assumed a more rancorous because a more personal character-forced to vield to circumstances—to pull in the same traces with those power. Though we may be out of your Congressional District, (and this without any desire of ours,) yet we can whom in the Spring they denounced as traitors, a certain set of politicians of that section have transferred their rancour to the men to whose policy they are forced quences of the action reported some days ago to the war to bow, and whose deeper and more patriotic insight and impulse put to shame their own more tardy and reluctant movements. We notice a Mr. Turner out with a manifesto in a recent number of the Raleigh Regispresent, countermanded. The impression in well-inform- ter. There is a confused idea meandering through this ed quarters in Richmond, is that the naval expedition queer affair that Mr. Turner wants to run for Congress. off Newport News is intended for operations on the This very fact—the bare possibility that by some ludic-Carolina coast. Which Carolina the Examiner does rous accident Mr. Turner might slip in, shows the appronot say. It may be either or both. The New York priateness of our objections to affixing the title of honor-Express has the following in regard to the great naval able for life or at all, to members of Congress or other officers. It would, indeed, be the reductio ad absurdum. We think Mr. Turner makes some reference to the Journal-we don't mind that-we know nobody

There are a number of candidates in the third district -that just North of us. Owen R. Kenan, Esq., of one, however, is not to be doubted. Some of the troops it Duplin, was nominated by a Convention held at Golds. boro' on the 1st Oct. Thomas I. Faison, Esq., of Sampson, F. D. Koonce, Esq., of Onslow, and C. R.

Thomas, Esq., of Carteret, are also out as candidates.

The Goldsboro' Convention, we presume, was a pure ly spontaneous body—at least the delegates were chosen to it in accordance with no political organization. Its moral power must depend upon the influence and repre sentative action of those composing it. We presume that it urges no other claim, and can bind only those who directly or indirectly sanctioned or participated in its meeting or endorsed its action. All this is a matter for the people of the district to judge of and decide for themselves. They know all the gentlemen-they are acquainted with all the circumstances, and are so fully capable of attending to their own matters, that we feel that any further reference would perhaps be impertinent.

In our own district—so far, at least, but one name has been brought forward for Congress, that of Mr. McDowell, of Bladen, at present our delegate to the Provisional Congress. From all appearances we think no other name will be brought forward at this late day

We have no reserve in expressing our high personal esteem and regard for Mr. Mclowell, but we have felt it incumbent upon us to refrain from the use of even a single sentence calculated to interfere with or influence the choice of the district. We have invited correspond. ence on this subject, and have published all sent to us. We think, without knowing anything about it, that the Observer, the only other secular paper in the district. has done the same. We are pleased to witness this apparent, and we believe substantial unanimity, and certainly it does not detract from that pleasure to find that the choice falls upon so truly estimable a gentleman as Mr. McDowell. This, without any disparagement to other good and worthy gentlemen. 'The feeling throughout this district, is, we may truly say, good.

We do trust that true men-men of good sense and some experience will be sent from all the districts. We do not want mere partizans-we do not want party their fighting done by the same people. There are not politics to rule in this matter, but we can assure our many New England regiments all told, and still fewer people that no graver error can be committed than that of these are composed of native New Englanders. New of throwing overboard as dishonest all those who have they were under the English flag. Bedford, Massachusetts, was a unit for Lincoln and for had the advantage of some political knowledge and exone company in the field. North Carolina, with one- who have not had any such experience. People are not half the white population of Massachusetts, has about necessarily above temptation because they have never

No doubt many, very many of our Southern born men in the Navy are as true and as brave as are our about things. We prefer the electoral ticket at the head men on land, but it must be confessed that the navy of our paper to those dictated to us by those bitterly officers of Southern birth, have not, as a rule, come up opposed to our movement as long as they could oppose to the defence of their native section as they ought to it with any hope of success, but we don't think it will have done. Hardly a vessel passes along our shores all amount to a heading or hanging matter. with hostile intent, that does not number in her roll of be subjugated, if the policy of the Washington govern- tor from this district, but Mr. Shepherd bas declined. have gone with their country.

The truth is, the officers of the U.S. Navy have navy, nominally a republic navy, has been always view of the fact that Mr. Shepherd had declined, sugmore aristocratic, more despotic, more cruel than any other service in the world. The British navy is a perfect democracy compared with it. Its idea is almost that of irresponsible authority. Its practice is wholly so. What wonder that it should be a bad school for ported that about one o'clock on the night of Tuesday | Southern patriots! The real wonder is, that so many Mr. Ellis is a most worthy and talented gentleman. men have left it to tender their services to their country. Those who have done so, deserve all credit. But even the few honorable exceptions to the general

Lincolnism of the Navy, have not been able to escape the tatal influence of its peculiar discipline and character. Used to big frigates, fancy war-steamers, all the parapharpalia of the U. S. service, they are not, as a general thing, the men to do and dare in the class of vessels which at present the Confederacy can alone command. Their big notions do not comport with the actually existing state of things. Not being able to do papers. things in the scale they would prefer to see them done, as a general thing they do nothing at all and prevent others from doing anything. We could not send out fleets, but even here in Wilmington we have vessels that might have done something equally glorious with the feat performed by the little squadion under Hollins at New Orleans. But bless you NO! Gentlemen who have figured on the quarter-decks of crack frigates know better than to lower themselves to the Uncle Ben or the Arctic, or others that we might name. We were blockaded here for weeks by a miserable little chicken coop of a thing called the Daylight, that a good hard Dutch cheese would have sent to the bottom, and which moveable fish-trap. But our fancy frigate, or crack sloop-of-war officers woul! have nothing to do with

Merit and not old nev rank ought to be the rassport to position in our infant marine. We want men that if they can't run will walk, and if they can't walk will crawl. We can't find service to suit the fastidious quarter-deck gentlemen who honor our service by consenting to take rank and pay under the Confederate government. Good coast pilots, bold and daring sailers ike Tom Lockwood of the privateer Gorden, (a Smithville man) or the commander of the Jeff. Davis, or some others that we might name are the kind of men that we want-not your pipe-clay men, who belong in idea though not in politics, to the old U.S. N.

We notice that the Charleston Courier makes an appeal in behalf of the Maryland troops now serving with the Confederate army in Virginia. The Courier mentions having met Mr. Carusi of Baltimore, a member of the first regiment Maryland Volunteers, his company being the Maryland Guards. Mr. Carusi had visited Charleston in charge of government ordnance. We met Mr. Carusi here and were much pleased with him The first Maryland regiment is, as we learn, commanded by Bradley T. Johnston, Esq., of Frederick city, as gallant a man as Maryland could produce, and married to a noble daughter of the Old North State,-a daughter of Hon. R. M. Saunders, of Raleigh.

These brave Marylanders have left behind them home comforts-very many of them wealth and all its enjoyments. Their State is in chains. She is indeed the "Niobe of Nations." Their kindred cannot help them. They are under the thumb of a despot. Their own property is confiscated, a price is set upon their heads.-Have they not a claim upon our people? May we not appeal on their behalf and in their name to our people? Hard pressed as they are, and as we know they are, still something might be done—if not much, at least something. Who will take it in hand?

We find in our pocket book a slip of paper upon which there is written in pencil by Mr. Carusi, his name and the address to which any articles intended for the first Maryland regiment may be sent. It is as follows:-

S. P. CARUSI, Care Weston & Williams. Pearl street, Richmond, Va.

Important and Probably True

The Raleigh State Journal of yesterday, the 23d contains the following:

VERY LATEST .- Information has been received by his Excellency Gov. Clark, just as we go to press to the effect that a large fleet had sailed on Monday from New York for the purpose of attacking Beaufort and Newbern. And also that a fleet of over twenty vessels had arrived in Hampton Roads. The citizens of the counties on the coast should be prepared with every available weapon to march to any point, at a moments notice.

And the following comes in the Newbern Progress of the same date, and no do bt refers to the same thing. STARTLING INTELLIGENCE .- An extra train arrived here yesterday morning from Goldsboro bearing a dispatch from Gen. Gatlin to Gen. Hill, Col. Singletary, and other officers in command in this section, which he had received from in command in this section, which he had leceived from Gen. Hoger of Norfolk, to the effect that a large Federal fleet has left New York for an attack on this place and Fort Macon. The information seems to have reached Gen. Huger through a channel not altogether reliable but supported by circumstances which did not justify inattention to it, hence he communicated the information to Gen. Gatlin and he urges upon the officers in command here to push forward the works with all possible speed. We think this is right, but, at the same time would as soon think the attack

It is at least evident from the nature of things, and from circumstances which have transpired, that some attempt is to be made on our coast at an early day. That this attempt is not to be made at present, nor for some time to come on Norfolk, but on the North Carolina coast most probably, and with a double purpose—the first being to obtain a barbor South of Hatteras. The other to strike a blow that will be felt if successful.

It has recently been reported that there are eight thousand Yankee troops at Hatteras. We doubt this, but we must suppose that their force at that point has slaves. been very considerably increased. The force for the protection of the coast is not a man too large, either for its own safety or for the safety of the Confederacy. All ought to be on the alert and ready for any emergency.

THE SPIES of the Lincoln government are gone or cut off. The northern papers announce that the Federal gunboat Connecticut sailed on the 16th instant, in search of the rebel steamer Nashville, having on board the southern Ministers, Messrs. Muson and Slidell. Don't they wish they may catch her? But even if they do. they will hardly catch the ministers. The vessel that carried them safe out, has already returned safely and started on another cruise. They are already very much clear of Lincoln's cruisers-just about as clear as if

GEN. BRAUREGARD's official report of the battle of Manassas, will not probably be made public until it is presented to Congress. The Richmond Examiner says that it is very voluminous, and copies of it and all the twice as many men in the field. It the comparison excluded men of foreign birth, Massachusetts would appear to still less advantage in the comparison. Why foreigners should fill their ranks to such an extent is a little remarkable. We rather think they have nothing little remarkable. We rather think they have nothing little remarkable. We rather think they have nothing little remarkable apartments in Richmond, is said to have so far recoverliarly dwelt upon.

accompanying papers will be made for Congress. We which they are called.

Accompanying papers will be made for Congress. We which they are called.

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We don't care for making unnecessary exciteme

Mr. Shepherd of Fayetteville seems to have been officers some native of the section whose people are to agreed upon by nearly all the ticket-makers as the elecment succeeds. Not half of the Naval officers born in Wm. McL. McKay, Esq., of the same town, is sug- know persons dislike to vote for strangers, and desire to the South have gone with the South. The army has gested. We see no objection at all. It seems to be see a candidate, before they feel willing to support him presented a different spectacle. There, all or nearly all, the general opinion that this compliment should be conceded to the upper end of the district.

We understand that a few days since a meeting of been segregated from their fellow countrymen. That citizens of Brunswick county, held at Smithville, in make any sacrifice, sooner than the South shall be subgested the name of Robert Strange, Esq., a most unexceptionable selection.

We would also state that the name of John W. Ellis. Esq., of Columbus county, has been suggested in this connection. This is also a recommendation fit to be made. We would willingly vote for any of the gentlemen named. We do not care to urge any one from this section, owing to the supposed understanding above referred to.

COL. RANSOM'S fine regiment of North Carolina Cavalry has gone on to Manassas. The prospects are that it will soon have an opportunity of seeing active service. The appearance, drill and general equipment of this regiment have been the theme of unmeasured praise on the part of the Richmond and Petersburg

THE Cincinnati Commercial cannot see where the comico. It rather thinks the boot was on the other leg. We rather think so too.

THE SEQUESTRATION ACT .- In the court of the Confederate States for the District of South Carolina, held in Charleston, Judge Magrath prenounced his raised by the demurrers of Messrs. Pettigrew. Whalev. Mitchell and McCrady. He refuses to sustain the demurrer, and affirms the constitutionality of the Act of ought to have been brought in here and made into a quite long, occupying nearly two hours in the reading.

> THE NORFOLK DAY BOOK of the 24th inst, says that there was 60 Federal vessels in Hampton Roads on Wednesday last, of which 29 were men-of-war, among them the Wabash and Minnesota.

> The Great Republic and the three masted steamer with her, are both still at anchor where they first anchored, and the horses are still on board of them.

The Day Book also reports that a large launch of the enemy's went ashore last Monday, at Pig Point, and was secured by our forces there. The boat was seventyted up with stalls.

WE HAD the pleasure of a visit this morning from Lt. W. L. S. Townshend, Acting Quartermaster of the 8th regiment of North Carolina State Troops. Lt. Townshend left Roanoke Island on last Friday, on business for the regiment, and also for the purpose of reniting his health which we are pleased to learn much now improved. Lt. T. confirms the published reports relative to the late routing of the Indiana regiment on Chickamacomico banks. He also reports that his regiment suffers very materially from sickness, but were thought to be improving somewhat when he left the island.

Lt. T. expects to return to his regiment in about ten days, when he will cheerfully take charge of any packages to the volunteers from their friends here.

Daily Journal, 25th inst.

THE MYSTERY OF THE FIGHT AT THE PASSES .-- We receive from very reliable sources a confirmation of Dr. Bradbury's statement and explanation of the effects of Commodere Hollins' attack upon the enemy's squadron at the Passes on Saturday last. This account is consistent and probable, and we think may be relied on as the true solution of the singular mystery which has so confounded and perplexed the minds of our people.

According to this account, it was the Richmond which was struck by the Manassas. The blow was in a slanting direction and inflicted near the forward chain; the prow of the Manassas piercing into the bull of the Richmond at a very acute angle, and shaving off some of her woodwork and coppering, and causing her to leak badly, but not so as to sink her. With the aid of the other vessels she was towed down to the bar, where she was beached, so as to list over and enable the carpenters to repair damage.

It was whilst in this position our little vessels opened well, lodging one shell in the cabin of the Richmond, and another on the Vincennes, which drove the latter vessel hard on a mud bank. The Richmond replied with several broadsides, but the Federals becoming alarmed at the vigor and pertinacity of our fire, were about to abandon both the Richmond and Vincennes. having thrown fourteen of her guns overboard, and that not lightening her, arrangements were made to blow her up-when the hauling off of our fleet, and the timely arrival of the McClelland and another steamer, induced a renewal of the efforts to get off the Richmond and

the Vincennes, which finally proved successful. N. O. Delta.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIAN NATIONS -The Fort Smith Times publishes the following letter from Mr. J. W. Washburne to the editor, dated Park Hill, Cherokee Nation. October 5 :

Gen. Pike has consummated with the Osages, Quapaws, Senecas and Shawnees, treaties of alliance and riendship with the Confederate States. On Monday next the Cherokees vill also sign a similar treatypeace and harmony now prevail. The war may unite he two parties who have been so long dissevered. It is to be devoutly hoped that such a result may be gained; and though a doubter, I am one of the hopeful.-At all events Gen. Pike has concluded a treaty of the is the case with all other treaties he has made. It is a plessing to them that he came among them. The Indians are now a solid phalanx for the South

Gen. Pike and his suite will leave for Fort Smith on

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION IN THE CONFEDE-BATE STATES.—The first Congress of the Confederate States, under the permanent Constitution, will be composed of twenty-two Senators and eighty-seven Repre-

The representation will be as follows, being in the ratio of one member for every ninety thousand of population, on the Federal basis, counting three-fifths for

We add, in a separate column, the electoral vote o each State in the Confederacy: Representation. Votes.

 Virginia
 16
 18

 North Carolina
 10
 12
 South Carolina..... 6......

The House, as constituted now, is composed, there fore, of 87 members, and the whole electoral vote is 109.

This last number will not be altered between this time and the election next month. The number of the House load it indispensable that the delegates should be appointed in every county of the State, and the election next month. and the election next month. The number of the House

Ex-Governors Toucey and Seymo

The New York "Tribune," of the 16th instant, announces that the Connecticut Senate had passed, by a

[ADVERT SEMENT.]

the Third Congressional Distri t. ed of the Countles of Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Craven and Samp-

GENTLEMEN :- By numerous solicitations from different portions of the District, I am induced to become a candidate to represent you in the first permanent Congress of the Confederate States. I regret, exceedyour acquaintance, between this and the election. think I know something about the rights of the people, and I always dare maintain them. I am willing to jugated by Northern aggression. I will support all easures that are calculated to give the war vigorous

prosecution on our part, and bring it to a speedy close.

mean what I say. I believe in constancy, without it

there is neither love, friendship or virtue in the world. For my course against Northern aggression, I invite you to an examination of the Journals of the three last assions of the Legislature. In addition to that, I re- together, for she produced upward of 16,000 of fer you to my brother Senators and the members of the bushels. House of Commons as to my soundness on the Southern Rights question, whether I acted the part of a laggard, and waited to follow the lead of others, or took a oold and independent course in their defence.

This is no time for parley, we are in the midst of

revolution. "We have passed the Rubicon," let us stand together as a band of brothers, (a Spartan band,) unhesitatingly and fearlessly, maintaining our freedom. Let us do or die. I confess I am ambitious, but my ambition carries me no further than to try to excel in the promotion of our liberty, and the peace, prosperity and pappiness of my fellow man. I fear you may think me an egotist, but it is owing to our being so lately thrown into the same Congressional District, that I have mad. the above remarks. No one dislikes egotism more than Yankee triumph was in the late affair at Chickama. I: or for a man to attempt to make himself conspicuous, by making a display in the newspapers, as a racer does his blooded stock, by advertisement, a merchant tailor his clothing, and a quack doctor his pills. 1 often times pity Editors, is consequence of their being called on to make great men out of small material.

A word more and I am done. I see in the Daily Journal, (published in Wilmington,) an account of a decision on Thursday last in the important case District Convention, held in Goldsboro', the first day of the present mouth (October) I think it would have been more appropriate to have called it a Homepathic meeting, judging from the small number in attendance, the meagre proceedings, and means used. How many, Sequestration. The opinion was an elaborate one, and do you suppose, officiated at this Convention, or Ho mœopathic meeting? Twelve, including the Chairman and Secretaries, as I understood the Journal, and he is generally correct.

> "On motion the names of the delegates were enrolled. If there were any more than twelve officiating, I sup- whole number of hogs produced in 1850, was 30,310 pose we shall have to app y to the office of the Secreta- 608-of which the slaveholding States furnished 20. ry of State to find out, he being the custodian of enrolled bills, this would be attended with cost. I think it would be better to spend the money in the purchase of clothing for our brave volunteers.

On motion, a committee of one from each county was appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the Convention. That committee was composed of one from each of the counties of Wayne, Onslow, Cartaret, Jersey, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin altogether five feet in length, and had an apartment for horses, fit- Sampson, Duplin, and Johnson. Craven, yes, Craven, the land of the great and good Gaston, the talented seven Cotton States produced 3,357,489 beef cattle Stanly, the elegent Shepard, the accomplished Steven- while the thirteen Northern States named produced by son, the able advocate Washington, and a host of oth. 3 312 327. ers, and the patriotic county of Jones. too, entirely overlooked and neglected. The Committee after retiring a few moments (the Journal says, and he is good authority.) reported following preamble and resolution, not slaveholding by 1,782,587. That while the North pro-

> "WHEREAS, we, the representatives of the people in the onal District, have assembled in Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent us in the said District, "Resolved. That we will support the nomination of said

The preamble says we, "the representatives of the How many of the people do you suppose they people. represented? Did they really represent the hundredth man in the District? It is a very easy matter for a man to be mistaken

the Bible, the clerk, by some mistake or other, read it North: after him. The parson read as follows: "Moses was an austere man, and made atonement for the sins of his people." The clerk, misunderstanding him, spoke thus: Moses was an oyster man, and made ointment for the shins of his people." Now, without any intention to do wrong, and their over anxiety to serve their country, led the delegates into an error. I presume.

"To represent us," means the delegates assembledthe people at large is not included, therefore beg leave to be released from any obligation.

"Resolved. That we will support." &c., has reference to the delegates only, certainly not intending to bind the voters by their action, but it is in the event they did so intend that I have taken notice of the Convention It was certainly composed of bachdors, and they are not the most reliable characters even in times of peace, say nothing of war. This I will leave to the ladies to decide, and no man dare question the correctness of their decision. The reason I say so, the committee appoint ed to prepare resolutions for the action of the Convention returned only the celibate resolution above mentionupon the Federal ships at the bar, and peppered them ed, (contrary to the duty assigned them, which was to prepare resolutions.) which celibate resolution contained only ten words, and these not in accordance with the "ten commandments," or the Bible in other particulars. The war cannot be carried on by such proceedings. It is true it resembles Cæsar for brevity, "veni, vidi, vici," but not for conquest. Ten doses of homoeopathy will not physic all the Black Republicans. We must give them a plenty of grape. It will not do to build fortifications of humbuggery now, and man them with straw; the materials are too combustible. We must have them built of live oak, defended by the real man-yes,

> good and true Southern men. My name was rut in nomination, not by my knowledge or consent—yet I always feel grateful to my friends look upon ingratitude to be one of the blackest of crimes. I was a candidate before the Convention assembled, but did not wish to trouble the Editors-thought it an improper time to discuss politics, believing we are all good Secessionists, for the South, "right or wrong." I was engaged in assisting a friend to make up a Volunteer Company. I then thought, and do now, of going to Virginia to join a regiment, if I can get a sufficient number of companies.

I am not aware that any of the other Districts in the State has held a Convention—the reas on I think that they have not is obvious—we are now a united people. and I think it is best for us to remain so during the immost liberal character ever acknowledged by them, as portant crisis that the country is now in at least. Conventions at this time will be well calculated to create division in our ranks.

I have no doubt the gentlemen who composed the Convention at Goldsboro', are high minded, intelligent and patriotic, but this is setting a bad precedent at this time, and designing politicians will take advantage of it hereafter and turn it to their own account to the injury of the country. I am not so certain, but Conventions were one of the main causes that helped break up the old government. The abolitionists took advantage of them in 1839 and 1848. I have sometime since been opposed to them in the manner they were gotten up by wire working politicians; let the people govern awhile,— it is their right to do so. I think they will do quite as well as office holders and office seekers did in the old government. I do not see how they can do much worse. There is more intelligence in the people than is generally supposed by some. They use common sense, which is the best kind after all. A man on the wing of imagination, if he is overtaken by the storm, comes swiftly to the ground, and is laid low by the fall, Lot to ise again soon.

But the yeomany of the country have an iron will,
Not so easily discouraged, pursue their course still.
Fellow-citizense bear what the great South Carolina statesman had to say in an address to his political friends with regard to the Convention question. Says he, " I hole then, with you, that the Convention should be so constituted as to utter fully and clearly the voice pointed directly by the people, or to use the lan uage of General Jackson, should be "fr sh from the people." I and remunerative prices, all the clothes, blankets, hats, and remunerative prices, all the clothes, blankets, hats, and remunerative prices, all the clothes, blankets, hats, and remunerative prices, all the contractions are the people. may be increased by the accession of new States before the meeting of Congress in February. There are some States which may be in the Confederacy then.—Rich pointed directly by the people, or to use the laminage of the meeting of Congress in February. There are some should be "fr sh from the people." I shoes, socks, and whatever else may be necessary for the shoes, socks, and whatever else may be necessary for the shoes, socks, and whatever else may be necessary for the shoes, socks, and whatever else may be necessary for the shoes, socks, and whatever else may be necessary for the shoes, socks, and whatever else may be necessary for the shoes, socks, and whatever else may be necessary for the shoes, socks, and whatever else may be necessary for the shoes, socks, and whatever else may be necessary for the shoes, socks, and whatever else may be necessary for the shoes, socks, and whatever else may be necessary for the shoes, socks, and whatever else may be necessary for the shoes, socks, and whatever else may be necessary for the shoes, socks, and whatever else may be necessary for the shoes. for the people to choose the delegates by districts, at that they should vote per capita. "Every other mode of appointing would be controlled by political machinery and place the appointments in the hands of the few who work it." Are we not trying to carry out the document it. trine which he adopted years and years ago, let us then use the same means to accomplish the same ends-let the people make their own choice.

Come, then, "let us make a strong pull, a long pull,

and a pull altogether." Say one, say all, that we not cease until victory perches on the flag of the FEDERATE STATES, COST WHAT IT MAY.

The female voice and lyre, Confidence doth inspire; Then on, brave boys, on, Let us whip Lin-coln
And all his motley crew,
Noxious Weed, Greely too. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
THOMAS I. FAISON

Can the fouth be Starved. It must be admitted that the Yankees have a bar prospect ahead, in this respect, the present season, when Providence has vouchsafed us the most unparallel harvest. For ordinary and scant years the record thus made up by a correspondent of the Baltimore Sn I will select, first, South Carolina, to run the paralle

with, for several reasons, the chief are that she has be supposed to produce nothing but cotton and rice, an she is the most derided and contemned of the slavely ing States. Not many persons are aware that State alone produces five-sixths nearly of all the grown, but the seventh census of 1850 shows that to the fact; besides nearly all the rice, she produces who to within 3,000 bushels of all produced by the six Ner England States together She produces almost as much corn as the State of New York, and 6,000,000 bushels of that grain more than all the New England State

She produced more oats than Maine, more by 100 000 of bushels than Massachusetts; more than 1,000 000 bushels of potatoes over and above what Mai produced; more beans and peas by 180,000 bushels the all the Northern States together, except New York no e beef cattle than Pennsylvania by 1,740, and most as many as all the New England States together more sheep than Iowa and Wisconsin by 10,699; more hogs than New York by 47,251, more than Pennsylv nia by 25.137, and 86,000 more than all the New F land States, with New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin and California in the bargain; more horses and mules h 10,000 than Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts an Rhode Island together; besides all which, she produc largely of oxen, cows and a variety of products of

Virginia and North Carolina produced jointle 1 363.000 bushels of wheat, or 241,000 bushels more the the great wheat State of New York, or a quantity equal to the whole product of the six New England States, with New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa and Wiscon, sin all put together. Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee produced 115,471,593 bushels of corn quantity exceeding by 300,000 bushels the joint n duct of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jers Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont

Tennessee alone produced 16,500 more hogs than all the six New England States with New York, Pennsyl vania, New Jersey, lowa and Michigan; for that State produced 3104,800 hogs, while the eleven Northern States name i produced but 2,088,394. Most people have thought that the North was really the hog pro ducing section, but such is by no means the fact: the 770,730, or more than two-thirds of the whole swing production.

It will doubtless surprise many persons to be to that the seven Gulf or Cotton States of South Caroli na. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, produced 45,187 more beef cattle than the six New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New but such is the fact, for the census of 1850 tells us these

A single glance at the live stock co'umns of the seventh census will prove to the inquirer that the slave holding States produced more beef cattle than the nonduced 3,541,121 cows, the South produced 2,829,81 That the Northern States produced 866,397 work oxen, against 820 340 produced by the Southern State That while the North produced 2,310,961 horses and mules, the South produced 259,353 more, for the South ern production was 2.570,319 .- DeBow's Keview. IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY SEWARD RELA-

The following important circular has been sent Governor Morgan, and similar ones to the Governors "A parson reading the first line or so of a chapter in of all the States on the seaboards and lakes at the

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Oct. 14, 1861. To his Excellency the Governor of the State of . York.

Sir: The present insurrection lad not even revealed itse f in arms when disloyal citizens bastened to foreign countries to invoke their intervention for the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Federa Union. These agents are known to have made their appeals to some of the more important States without success. It is not likely, however, that they will remain content with such refusals. Indeed, it is understood that they are industriously endeavoring to accomplish that disloyal purpose by degrees and by indirection.

Taking advantage of the embarassments of agricul ture, manufactures, and commerce in foreign countries resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurate at home, they seek to involve our common country controversies with States with which every public in rest, and every interest of mankind, require that it shall remain in relations of peace, amity and friendship.

I am able to state for your satisfaction that the propect of any such disturbances is now less serious th t has been at any previous period during the course the insurrection. It is nevertheless necessary now, it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that possible to arrest the evils of a foreign war to be supe induced upon those of civil commotion which we are e deavering to cure. One of the most obvious of suc precautions is, that our ports and harbors on the se and lakes should be put in a condition of complete d fence; for any nation may be said to voluntarily incu danger in tempestuous seasons when it fails to show that it has sheltered itself on every side from which the storn night possibly come.

The measures which the Executive can adopt in this emergency are such only as Congress has sanctioned and for which it has provided. The President is pu ting forth the most diligent efforts to execute the measures, and we have the great satisfaction of seeing that these efforts, seconded by the favor, aid, and sup port of a loyal, patriotic, and self-sacrificing people ar rapidly bringing the military and naval forces of United States into the highest state of efficiency. B Congress was chiefly absorbed during its recent extra session with these measures, and did not provide as amply as could be wished for the fortification of our set and lake coasts. In previous wars loval States bare applied themselves by independent and separate activity to support and aid the Federal Government in its arduous responsibilities. The same disposition has been manifested in a degree eminently honorable by all the loyal States during the present insurrection. In view of this fact, and relying upon the increase and continuancy of the same disposition on the part of the loyal States, the President has directed me to invite your consideration to the subject of the improvement and perfection of the defences of the State over which you pre side, and to ask you to submit the subject to the con sideration of the Legislature when it shall have assen bled. Such proceedings by the State would require on a temperary use of its means. The expenditures ought to be made the subject

conference with the Federal Government. Being thus made with the concurrence of the Government for general defence, there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State should do, and would provide for its reimbursement. Should these suggestions be accepted, the fresident

will direct the proper agents of the Federal Government to confer with you, and to superintend, direct, and conduct the prosecution of the system of the defence of your

I have the honor to be your obd't serv't, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Provisions by the States for Army Clothing. We understand that an arrangement has been made between the Government Lere and the State of North Carolina, by which the latter contracts to supply all the North Carolina soldiers with winter clothing, blank-This arrangement will be carried out under a general

rule adopted by the War Department, that whenever any State shall furnish to its troops and volunteers in the Confederate service the clothing required according to the regulations of the Department, payment therefor will be made at the commutation rate of twenty-five dollars for every six months, on receipts produced by the State, signed by the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, or independent company, as the case may be, certifying the number of men actually so furnished by the State.—Richmond Examiner.